

Goodrich

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International Number



AMERICAN LIBRARIES IN RELATION TO STUDY
AND RESEARCH

HERBERT PUTNAM

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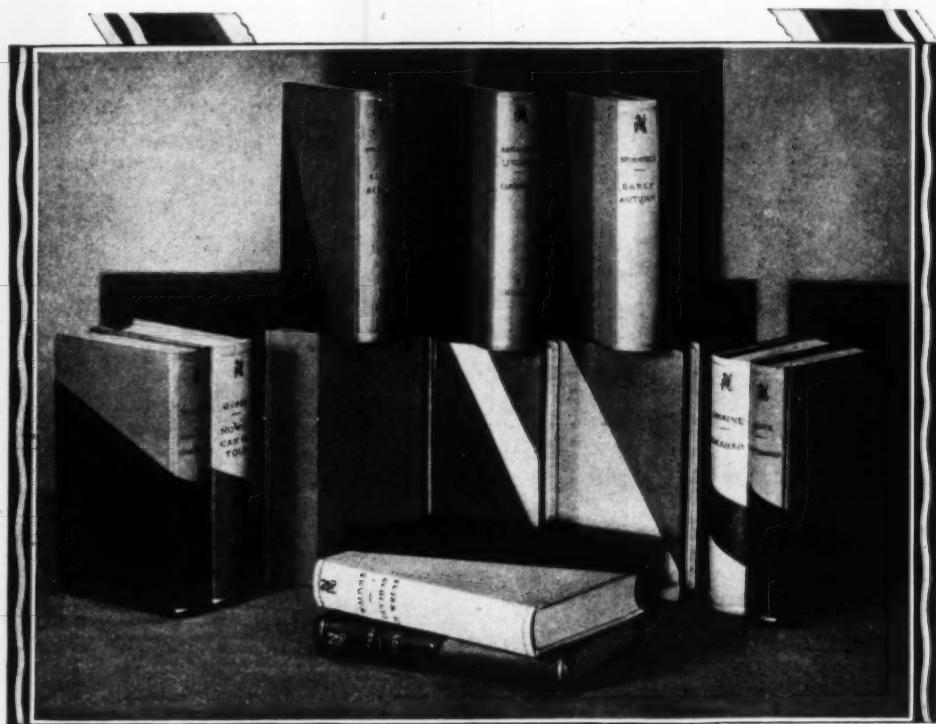
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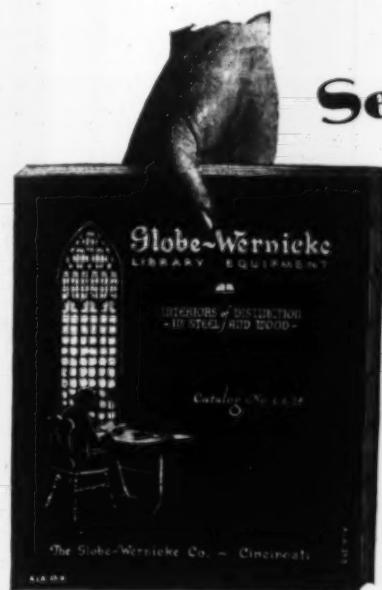
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FALL FASHIONS IN BOOKS

A "Revue" for Librarians

THE notable thing about the new books, as shown by those publishers whose fall catalogs are already printed, is *quantity*—never before have so many new books appeared. Bindings in bright colors and modernistic style, fine limited editions, and well illustrated editions set the fashion for fall publications.

There is a tendency among publishers to bring out their important books of fiction in August and September, reserving the later months for non-fiction. All fall books are not announced as yet, but among the novels soon to be published are to be found such authors as Ellen Glasgow, Owen Johnson, Warwick Deeping, Joseph C. and Freeman Lincoln, Honore Willsie Morrow, Susan Ertz, Martha Ostenso, Zona Gale, Mazo De La Roche, Hugh Walpole, Donn Byrne, Anne Parrish, and Louis Bromfield. Surely an imposing list! Among the fiction books there seem to be just as many detective and mystery stories as ever and many of these are coming out before the fall rush. Public library detective-fans do not have to wait until autumn for *Hide in the Dark* by Frances Noyes Hart, *The Black Camel* by Earl Derr Biggers, *Partners in Crime* by Agatha Christie and *The Glenlitten Murder* by E. Phillips Oppenheim. At least two more novels of the war from the point of view of the German soldier are promised, *War* by Ludwig Renn—and *Schlump*.

The trend in biography seems to be toward biographies of moderns, though there are lives of the famous in all ages and countries to be had. Among the most important biographies to appear are: *Carrie Nation* by Herbert Asbury and *George Washington* by Shelby Little. Rupert Hughes' third volume of George Washington's life is due, too, this fall. Travel does not seem to be quite as much in evidence as usual and the travel books that have been announced seem to be about the exotic lands, rather than those nearer home. Tales of true adventure, however, are well represented. The traditions of *Trader Horn* seem to be continued with *Seafaring Adventures of Captain Barnes*. In *An Arctic Rodeo*, Daniel W. Streeter deserts the marvels of Africa for those of the far north. Two books by Lowell Thomas, *Woodfill of the Regulars* and *The Sea Devil's Fo'c'sle*, will be very popular among library patrons.

The "game" book craze is progressing nicely, with a new variety soon to be introduced with *Show 'Em Up in Anagrams*. There are also many new bridge books, the 13th and 14th *Cross Word Puzzle Book*, the 2nd *Believe It or Not*, and *Tell Your Fortune* by Doris Webster and Mary Alden. More and better juveniles appear in the catalogs, notable among them Walter De La Mare's *Stories from the Bible*, and Harry Franck's *Marco Polo, Junior*. There are to be many books about books and literature, also a variety of poetry and belles lettres.

A. P. H.

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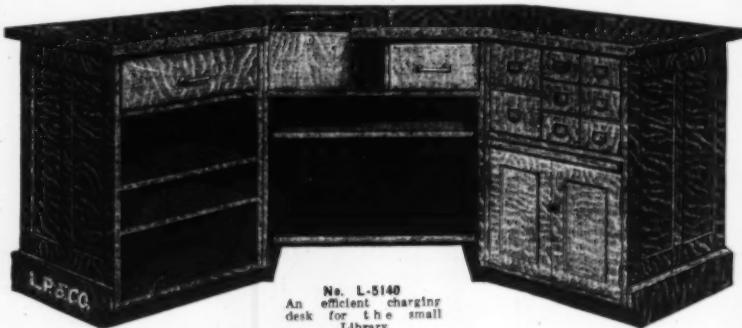


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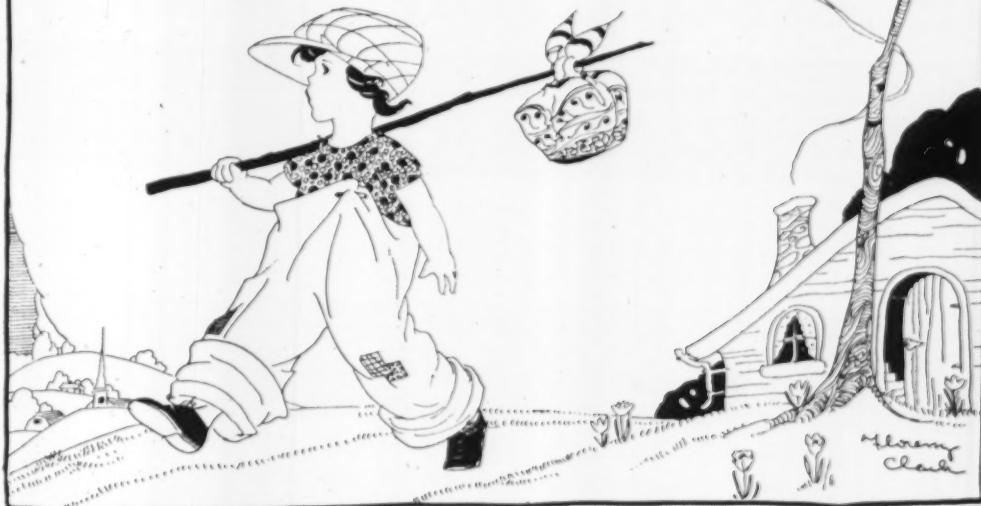
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VOLUME 54, No. 15

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Two hundred and forty-one professors in American universities are sufficiently interested in the book selection question to cooperate with the World Peace Foundation in naming what they consider the most useful elementary, intermediate, and advanced books on their special subjects. They are men and women whose minds are not only admirably equipped to speak with authority, but they are probably the best-posted observers of new developments in world affairs. In this and subsequent issues their lists with the names of the sponsors will be made available for the readers of **THE LIBRARY JOURNAL**.

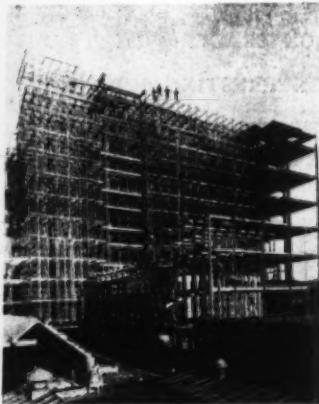
* The September fifteenth number will be devoted to School Library work with special articles by authorities in the field. A special article by Edith L. Cook, School of Library Service, Western Reserve University, will deal with the training of the school librarian, and Edith A. Lathrop, Assistant Specialist in Rural Education, Washington, D. C., will discuss the problems of the small high school.

* The October first issue will be devoted to the problems of Publicity. As this is a new and interesting development in library work, articles from such libraries as Albany, N. Y., Indianapolis, Indiana, and Denver, Colorado, will have great value. An article by Marjorie Quigley, librarian of the Montclair Public Library, N. J., will deal with "Messy Publicity." Suggestions for discussion articles are welcome at any time.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

SEPTEMBER 1, 1929

American Libraries in Relation to Study and Research

By Herbert Putnam

Librarian, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

DR. BOSTWICK¹ has outlined to you the philosophy upon which the American Public Library rests, as part of our system of popular education. He has described the needs which have induced each phase of the service which it renders and the practice which seeks to meet them. The needs he considers—those of the general reader and of our youth—are for the most part *group* needs, and thus capable of classification in the mass; and the practice is capable of standardization. Had he included a definition of the material to be provided, this also would appear capable of standardization. And it would be of the type readily procurable, in indefinite quantities, for the uses to which it is to be put.

All three, therefore—constituency, material, and practice—could be the subject of organized study and comparisons of experience; and the generalizations reached, equally applicable to any community, could be the subject of organized, associated effort, such as has characterized the development of our public library system in the United States during the past half century.

In relation to scholarship and research no such standardization has yet taken place. Perhaps it isn't possible. For, in contrast to the general reader, the investigator is highly individual, the material he requires is apt to be special, and the practice which serves him best—and which pleases him most—is that which distinguishes him from any mass and treats him as unique. There has accordingly

been no such attempt to generalize him, or his need, or the practice which is to serve him; and no such associated effort in his behalf. Each library has been content, with the material it could afford and the apparatus it possessed, to recognize and serve him as he personally had recourse to it.

An exceptional effort at concentration upon him and his needs is, to be sure, represented by our "Special Libraries" so-called, of which over 1000 have recently developed with great rapidity. They are to meet the particular needs of some business, or type of business, or of some activity in applied science. The business may be that of some large corporation maintaining a corps of investigators devoted solely to its interests, and the typical fields may be finance, insurance, commerce, transportation, engineering, forestry, agriculture, or the various applications of electricity. Of those serving a single corporation, the library of the General Electric Company of Schenectady, or of Stone & Webster of Boston, are examples; of those serving a group interest, the library of the Engineering Societies in New York, or that of the Bureau of Railway Economics at Washington. These, with us, are quite distinct from the libraries maintained for the so-called learned professions: Law, Theology, Medicine; and such research collections as those of the Chemical Society in New York, or of the Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole. And their resources include, not merely the literature of their specialty in the form of book and periodical, but an immense amount of abstract, type-written, mimeographed or facsimiled, which seeks to bring to bear upon any particular object of research the latest authoritative data

¹ A. E. Bostwick, *The Public Library in the United States*. A. L. A. Publication.

² Paper Presented at the World Congress of Libraries and Bibliographers, June, 1929, at Rome.

not yet organized in any publication. This highly specialized material is rendered promptly available in an informational service maintained by a specialized staff.

If one were to consider the abilities of American libraries as a whole in the promotion of research, one would of course begin with their resources in material. Numerically, these are considerable; for they include nearly 130,000,000 volumes in about 9000 libraries; and regarding only those likely to contain material of research value, 83 libraries, each of which possesses over 200,000 volumes. Differentiating still further, there are among these 83, besides certain municipal and endowed libraries with great strength and distinction in reference material, 38 of the academic type (university, college and professional school) with an aggregate of nearly 18,000,000 volumes, all freely accessible to a serious investigator though unconnected with the institution.

But the location of these 83 is not such as to favor impartially the investigator at large; for more than one half of them are in the states to the northeast from the City of Washington and including it, and one half of the remainder in the adjoining north central states within twelve hours of Chicago. The major resources are, therefore, concentrated within comparatively small areas.

On the other hand, certain collections of great richness within identical fields are widely distant from one another. Studies in Early Americana, for instance, initiated perhaps with the Lenox collection in New York, and followed up with the John Carter Brown at Providence, may next need to have recourse to the Huntington in Southern California. At various particular points also there exist—often by accident of acquisition—collections highly specialized, surpassing those in the main centers: as, the Dante, Petrarch, Icelandic and French Revolutionary collections at Cornell University; of Folk-Lore at the Cleveland Public Library; of material upon our own Revolution in the Clements Library in Michigan; upon Socialism at the University of Wisconsin; upon our western and southwestern history in the University of California; of Slavic and of Chinese literature at the Library of Congress. Hispanic studies must utilize the Ticknor Collection in Boston and the Hispanic Museum in New York; studies in Shakespeare and the Elizabethan period will hereafter have to combine Washington with New York, New Haven and Cambridge.

In certain cases such collections are the result of deliberate development by the institution itself; more often they result from the gift to it by some patron or admirer of a col-

lection already formed, or the purchase money for acquiring it.

Our university libraries particularly have benefited by such gifts—from their alumni, who consider rather the prestige of their alma mater than the interest of research at large. The unbalanced strength of certain of our university libraries is thus due to the superior zeal and powers of persuasion of certain of the faculties in securing contributions; a zeal which tells also in influencing a disproportionate allotment to their departments of the university funds for purchase.

Where, however, the faculties are in general enterprising, and the body of alumni is large and affluent—as at Yale and Harvard—the accessions from such sources, though spasmodic and in each case special, result in an aggregate almost organic. It is likely to be organic where, as at Harvard, the expenditure for books in a single year was of some \$200,000 from the alumni, in addition to some \$60,000 from university funds. Together with the municipal libraries of Boston and New York and the Library of Congress at Washington, the libraries of those two universities will stand as most nearly *comprehensive* of any in America.

But that does not imply a measure of comprehensiveness equivalent either singly, or in the aggregate, to the British Museum or the Bibliothèque Nationale, either of which in most subjects might be the sole and sufficient recourse of the investigator.

The American investigator may therefore have to travel far and variously for direct access to his material. And he is himself not concentrated. He *may* be domiciled at one of the main centers; he is just as apt to be remote from them—at any point within an area of three million square miles; for with us the investigator is not a professional group clustered about an academic or research center (though we also have many such groups); he is also an individual, who may spring from anywhere in this vast territory, without professional affiliations, and with no credential but the merit of his need.

If to his problem of overcoming long distances, we add his ignorance of the material existing to his purpose, or of its location, and his unfamiliarity with the apparatus of use, his position has difficulties not experienced by the veteran investigators of Europe, relatively close to the major research collections, and habituated to the use of them.

The corresponding problem of the libraries which are to aid him has corresponding elements of difficulty. Were they all under one authority, certain solutions would be obvious for instance,

1. The development at certain regional centers (perhaps 8 or 10) of collections sufficiently organic and sufficiently strong to meet the needs of ordinary research;

2. Liberality in inter-library loans from and through these;

3. The concentration within as few locations as feasible of the material more highly specialized. This effort at concentration to include (a) avoidance of unnecessary duplication, and even (b) the surrender of material insufficient in itself, but which, if added to some collection elsewhere, might bring that to complete efficiency. Inter-library loan, to insure a general benefit of it.

4. An application of the funds for purchase (and they are large, totaling for 38 academic libraries alone nearly \$2,500,000 annually), such that, while ensuring a sufficient multiplication of "working" collections proximate to the investigator and a reasonable provision for the regional research collections, the sums expended for the more highly specialized material should go to strengthen existing collections of it rather than a duplication of it, unnecessary under a liberal system of interloan.

5. As a minimum service to the investigator, a *statement* available to him, wherever he may be, of the material that he requires, wherever it may be. *Publication* of such a statement so far as practicable; or, at least, availability in some place at which he may consult it, or to which he may look for information through correspondence.

There is, of course, no single overhead authority in control, our Federal Government holding no such direction over the educational or research institutions of the United States as many European governments do over the institutions of their respective areas; so that whatever may be effected in all these directions must be the result of voluntary agreement and cooperation.

Cooperation—that is to say, the spirit of it—is rife with us. As respects a differentiation of field it has as yet accomplished nothing significant. There are indeed examples of differentiation, as at Chicago, between the Crerar Library devoting itself to Technology and the Applied Sciences, and the Newberry confining itself to the Humanities; or at Washington, in the libraries of the Government bureaus, each concentrating upon the literature relevant to the work of its staff. (Quite apart from the Library of Congress there are over 4,000,000 books in such collections; and certain of the collections are even surpassing in their fields,—as that of the Department of Agriculture in the literature of agriculture, of the Geological Survey in geology, of the Surgeon

General's Office in medicine and surgery. The Library of Congress itself recognizes this pre-eminence and abstains from unnecessary competitor with it.) But these instances rested on special consideration and antedated any general deliberate movement. In one area there has been, however, a recognition of the principle very promising: It is an effort among the libraries of Michigan and some adjacent states to subdivide among themselves the current periodical literature highly specialized in character. It was induced by the disclosure in the recent Union List of Serials of the number of fragmentary files of such periodicals scattered among libraries quite near together, yet lack of completeness in any one of them.

The extension of the principle to groups of books has to overcome habits of long standing and ambitions difficult to forego. And it may be long before we can achieve that effective cooperation which will induce a library actually to release material which has been a pride of possession, or to abstain from an acquisition for which resources are proffered, or to direct the resource elsewhere. The abnegation required is too great a strain upon that which remains humanly egotistic among even the most "cooperative" of our librarians.

But no such abnegation is involved in co-operation towards bibliographies which will inform as to the literature existing upon a particular subject, and the location of it. The Union List of Serials is a successful example of it; the list—in process—of Official Publications of various Governments may prove another. A corresponding list in book form, of books, is not within the physical possibilities.

The nearest approximations that interest us, as they interest you, are the catalogues of the British Museum and of the Bibliothèque Nationale. Our American libraries—of the research type—have ceased to issue catalogues in book form. And left to itself the service of a card catalogue is confined to the premises where it originates and in the direct reference use of the collection which it records.

There is, however, one large exception in the card catalogue of our National Library, sets of which have been made available at over 50 centers of research. And there is an even larger promise in the repertory which that library is developing, covering the titles of concern to research existing in American libraries as a whole.

The defect of such a repertory is that it exists at only one point. But this point is at our National Capital, and in a library ambitious to render every bit of its bibliographic apparatus and every ability of its staff available generally; and to that end is maintaining an informational service which may be drawn upon

freely in correspondence. As a result, this repertory—our Union Catalogue—is likely to solve the difficulty of many an investigator in quest of a particular book. It will tell him where it is, and whence, therefore, it may perhaps be borrowed. It already contains over 5,000,000 titles, and numerous "locations,"—for it is not content to locate one copy, but all reported, an incidental purpose being to relieve certain of our larger collections—such as Harvard—of the excessive strain upon them of inter-library loans.

Its deliberate compilation was initiated two years ago under a grant (\$50,000 per annum) from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., which has still three years to run. By the end of that period the number of titles may reach at least 10,000,000. Auxiliary to the repertory itself, which particularizes titles, is under way a list of the Special Collections in American Libraries, private as well as public, which will amplify briefer such lists heretofore issued.

The inter-library loan, necessary to complete the service (to research) which such a repertory merely initiates, is in principle quite accepted among us; but the practice of it has not as yet assumed any large dimension. The obstacles have been:

1. Ignorance on the part of the investigator in need, as to the location of the book required;
2. Diffidence on his part;
3. Inability of the library addressed to respond, owing to the conditions imposed by some donor upon the volume desired;
4. The labor involved in packing, shipment and return;
5. The expense of carriage, owing to the high postage, or still higher cost of express.

The last named difficulty is to be modified by special postal rates applicable to books transmitted for other than commercial purposes. The first—ignorance of the investigator—will be overcome as he (and his local library in his behalf) develops familiarity with the service at Washington freely at his disposal. Conditions attached to particular collections—as the Lenox, at the New York Public Library, will remain; but are not likely to be multiplied in the future if the idea comes to prevail that the use of a book by the present generation is of greater concern than the preservation of it for posterity. There will still be book-museums among us; and there should be. But they will be definitely museums and without pretense of the fuller and wider function of a library. The difference in type is the difference between the static and dynamic.

A unified service: Favoring the prospect of it is the fact that this entire group of libraries is within a single political unit (for in such matters state lines do not divide us), moved

by the same purposes, affected by the same ideals, and subject to the influence of a single professional organization—the American Library Association, whose encouragement and whose authority may be brought to bear upon any effort for the common good.

Impeding it, on the other hand, are certain other facts and conditions:

(1). The large area to be served—three million square miles.

(2). The very uneven present distribution of the resources; the major research collections being so localized within narrow areas.

(3). The fact that, with the exception of the two large municipal libraries of Boston and New York, and the several richly endowed institutions, our major research collections are mostly the property of universities. Their first duty is to their own faculties; the funds for their development are largely appropriated among those faculties or due to the gifts of the alumni, each with a partiality for some special type of material and whose generosity extends also to the gift of collections, which, having been formed by them, represent the taste or the fancy of private collectors rather than a systematic choice considering the needs of research as a whole.

(4). The fact that very considerable groups of material of concern to research are held conditioned to merely reference use. This is true of all of the important endowed libraries: the John Carter Brown at Providence, the Hispanic of New York, the Clements at Ann Arbor, the Huntington in California; it is true of the most scholarly sections of the municipal libraries of New York and Boston; and by determined policy, if not by condition, it is true of many important groups of material in the libraries of our universities. The most significant collection in which it is *not* true is that of the Library of Congress, which is free to lend and does in fact lend freely, of its printed material to a serious investigator wherever he may be located.

The distinctive contributions of that library to the service of research may therefore consist not so much in the possession of material of great bibliographical distinction (though it has some and hopes for more) as in the *range* of its collections, a development of them deliberately designed not to duplicate still less to compete with the various local collections, but to complement and supplement them; so that the largest procurable resource may be available for American research as a whole. Ample facilities (which it has) for the consultation of this upon the premises; advertisement of it in records (its printed cards) available elsewhere; liberal loan of such of it as may be the proper subject of loan; and an

informational service based upon it, and also upon the records it is accumulating of scholarly collections elsewhere, not merely in the United States but abroad.

Our policy of purchase, therefore, deliberately considers the needs of the American scholar or investigator not yet met by any collection available within the United States. The need is apt to be communicated to us in a request for the loan of a particular book. If we have it we lend it; if we haven't it we search our Union Catalogue to ascertain if a copy exists in any other American library available to him. If it does, we so report to him. If it doesn't, we note the book as one we ourselves should buy and make available.

A piece by piece method of selection; but one that, of course, does not exclude others more systematic. It, and they, may result in the acquisition of many a volume that will long lie dormant on the shelves. The justification of it is that if in the National Library, with a general duty to research, it may render a service to the country as a whole, and render unnecessary a duplication of it in any local institution.

In spite of the large outlay of American libraries and of our individual collectors,—and the constant migration from Europe to the United States of notable groups and particular items, an indefinitely great bulk of it still remains abroad; that is to say, the *original* will remain there in manuscript or unique early imprint. But the *substance* of it has long been procurable through transcript, and now literal facsimile through the use of the camera or photostat.

American librarians, therefore, under the incentive of associations of American scholars are now actively concerning themselves with such projects of reproduction. The largest single such project is that by the Library of Congress, which (under a grant from Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., of \$450,000, spread over five years) is bringing to Washington reproductions of source documents for the study of American history. But there are others in operation and in prospect; among them, that of our Modern Language Association (also subsidized) for the acquisition of facsimiles of literary texts. To date 92 such texts have been reproduced. They are deposited in the Library of Congress, and administered by us. And the administration includes the loan of them to a scholar at a distance. Being mere facsimiles they can be made available for loan, though the originals might not; as was illustrated last year when we sent to Göttingen, for the use of a professor there, the facsimiles of two texts of which the originals were at Edinburgh and London, respectively.

Facilities for reproduction are as a rule generously accorded. In one country where we are operating apprehension was expressed on two grounds: first that it would impair the prestige of the originals; and second that it would discourage (because rendering unnecessary) journeys of American scholars to Europe. We librarians would, I think, agree that no facsimile, accorded for a scientific purpose, can actually impair the prestige of the original; it serves rather to enhance that by advertising it and illustrating its importance. As to the diminution of travel by American scholars the probability is that for every such trip rendered unnecessary by a facsimile in America, at least two will be induced by the study of it and the curiosity and impulses which it arouses.

The efficiency of such enterprises, as of our informational service to American scholars and investigators, depends upon the completeness and particularity of our knowledge as to what exists in the libraries of Europe. Our interest, therefore, is keen in every available record of it. The published catalogues of the British Museum, with its supplements, is of course our most valuable single tool; the completion of the published catalogue of the Bibliothèque Nationale is eagerly awaited by us, and is having the benefit of our cooperation; the extension of the Gesammt Katalog of the State Library at Berlin to include the *unusual* books in the libraries of Germany as a whole (as our Union Catalogue is endeavoring to include all such books in the libraries of the United States) would be of incalculable value to us; and we should rejoice in the organization under the Italian Government of an enterprise which would make available in the form of procurable printed cards the distinctive resources of the libraries of Italy. In the meantime every catalogue in book form, and every bibliography that locates copies is of importance to us. The service, for instance, of the "Gesammt Katalog" of Incunabula, is as much appreciated in the United States as it doubtless is in Europe.

Achievements such as the above which not merely record the existence of a particular book, but give an adequate bibliographic description of it and *locate copies of it*, render a service not yet adequately represented in the Repertorium at Brussels, significant as the latter may be in certain relations.

The manuscript sources are so vast and so varied that a similar record of them is, of course, possible only within limited groups and periods. Whatever may be accomplished in the way of a census will be of extreme interest to us. As to those which have migrated to the United States such a census is now

projected which will in the first instance cover those of classical and mediaeval origin; with a program, however, extending later to the Oriental; and, with perhaps less particularity, to the modern.

I have reserved till the last to mention an aid to research which consists of neither material nor apparatus, though dependent upon the one and utilizing the other. It is the *human* aid in the interpretation of the collections and in the use of the apparatus which may be rendered by an expert familiar with them who is also a specialist in the subject itself; for it is knowledge of the *subject* matter that would distinguish such an expert from the technical staff of cataloguers, classifiers, bibliographers, and reference assistants. The knowledge necessary is, therefore, that gained by education, training, and experience in the particular field of research involved. It is that of the professor who has taught in it, or of the investigator who has himself done research in it. In a library the employment of it would be neither for teaching nor for personal research; it would be for the interpretation of the collections, and guidance in the use of them. It would therefore be supplemented by a familiarity with them gained by assisting in their development and exploitation, and a skill in the use of the apparatus gained by responsible personal operation of it.

A corps of such specialists—representing the various major fields of research—might add notably to the resources of a library for

aiding even the mature investigator in the use of its collections; and its service would be distinctive in that it would couple that knowledge of the subject matter and of the problems and methods of research in it, with the knowledge of the collections and of the apparatus to be gained only by such a responsible association with them. It would add the spirit of altruistic service characteristic of the professional staff in a modern library.

The idea of such a service, auxiliary to that of the conventional staff, has now taken form and substance at the library, whose numerous relations with the public particularly require it—the Library of Congress, in its enlarged dimension as the National Library of the United States. The number of specialists is as yet small; only a group, not yet a corps. But it is likely to be amplified through endowment. The unit sum required is not large; for, though in certain cases the service of interpretation will be combined with administrative duties requiring a substantial stipend, in many others it may receive ample recognition in a mere honorarium,—say \$2,500 per annum. And the personnel will consist largely of men—specialists in the subject matter—who have retired from teaching or research, and—as against an enforced idleness—would welcome the opportunity to render their accumulated knowledge and experience of service to the public in this larger relation. It is such an opportunity that we are offering them.

The First World Library Congress

Rome-Venice, June 15-30, 1929

By Theodore Wesley Koch
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DR. ISAK COLLIJN, chairman of the International Library and Bibliographical Committee, in a paper printed in advance of and distributed at the meeting in Rome-Venice, June 15-30, 1929, has given the history of the events leading up to the establishment of an international library union. To the French belong the honor of having made the first proposal of such a union. This was the proposition put forward at the Prague Library Congress, June 29, 1926, on behalf of the French Library Association by its delegate, M. Gabriel Henriot. The matter was discussed on various occasions during the Atlantic City meeting, in October, 1926, and a resolution was moved by Doctor Krüss, of Berlin, that an international library asso-

ciation should finally be formed at the forthcoming Edinburgh Congress, to which those library associations interested should be requested to send authorized delegates. The resolution was accordingly adopted on Sept. 30, 1927, at Edinburgh and thus the International Library and Bibliographical Committee came into existence. The duties of the committee were to select the time and place for international library congresses and, with the cooperation of local committees, to prepare programs for such conferences; and to make investigations and recommendations concerning international relations between libraries, organizations of librarians, bibliographers and other agencies. It was decided that an international

congress should be held at least every five years, but that the first congress summoned by the newly created body should take place either in 1929 or 1930.

The delegates appointed by the various li-

jects may be national, yet viewed in relation to or in connection with similar presentations in the field of library work in other countries, they also become of international importance and significance.



Il Duce Addressing the Opening Session of the World Congress of Librarians and Bibliographers, Rome, June 15, 1929.

brary associations met in Rome March 31, 1928, where were present thirteen of the fifteen nations whose representatives had signed the Edinburgh resolutions. It was decided that the First World Library Congress should be held the following year at Rome. The Italian Government had offered to play the part of host. A local committee was appointed, with Count Cippico as chairman. Professor Fago, one of the two vice-presidents of the International Library and Bibliographical Committee, was elected General Secretary.

It was laid down as a general principle that the program of these congresses should, as far as possible, treat only international questions of a bibliographical and technical character. It has, however, says Doctor Collijn, been impossible to follow this principle literally, since it is quite natural that representatives of various countries should wish to present specific experiences in library activities or to give information on bibliographical work in which they have specialized. While papers on sub-

Rome

The festivities were opened by a dinner given at the Ambassador Hotel by Senator Cippico to the official delegates. Among the distinguished guests were the Minister of Justice Alfredo Rocco, Undersecretary of State Leicht, the Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, the French Ambassador, the Swiss, Austrian and Norwegian Ministers, the Federal Secretary Vecchini, and many other high officials. In the name of all the members of the congress, Doctor Collijn thanked the National Government, and he raised his glass to the prosperity of Italy, to the health of their Majesties the King and Queen, of the Duce and his representative on this occasion, Minister of Justice Rocco. Senator Cippico replied with a word of appreciation for the cordial and courteous expressions, and concluded with a toast to the prosperity of the countries represented at the Congress. Then the French Ambassador thanked the Italian Committee in the name of the diplomatic corps for the hospitality

and courtesies offered to the Congress. In conclusion, Minister Rocco spoke, offering the salutations of the Government and expressing the hope that the work of the Congress would



President of the International Library and Bibliographical Committee, Dr. Isak Collijn.

follow the ideals displayed by the great international manifestations which turn to Rome for the most difficult work of intense international collaboration.

The Congress was formally opened in the Capitol on the morning of June 15th by the head of the Government. The ceremony took place in the Senate Chamber, and in addition to a thousand *congressists*, there were present the Ministers Belluzzo and Martelli, Under-secretaries of State Leicht and Pennavaria, the Vice-President of the Senate Acerbo, the Prefect Garzaroni, and many other officials and diplomatic representatives. The Duce arrived at 9:30 and was received by the Governor of Rome, Prince Boncompagni Ludovisi; by the President of the International Committee, Doctor Collijn; by the President of the Executive Committee, Senator Cippico and other officials.

When Signor Mussolini entered the room the audience arose and gave him a warm and hearty greeting. He then took his place at the table with the Governor of Rome, Senator Cippico, Minister Belluzzo and Undersecretary Leicht. Prince Boncompagni Ludovisi greeted the delegates on behalf of the city. Senator Cippico, in the name of the Executive Committee, spoke of the special importance of the Congress, which brought together representatives of nearby and of distant civilizations. He thanked the librarians for having selected Rome as the seat of the First World's Congress of Libraries and Bibliography. Such a selection indicates a tribute to the historical mission of Italy, the cradle of three civilizations; it indicates a serious recognition of the fervid activity which at the present time is renovating the country, freed from the travail of war and revolution. Senator Cippico said that the present Congress differed from preceding ones because merely retrospective studies were eliminated and the future was to be studied with a view to developing a program for the general diffusion of books and culture, and for the benefit of the new generations of all countries. Among the more than 140 papers offered, there stood out as fundamental those relating to the problem of international exchanges, those which look to a better system of international abbreviation of bibliographical inventories, and those which treat of the easier and more economical photographic reproduction of codexes and rare books. Senator Cippico said, in conclusion, that the deliberations of the Congress would be carried on in an atmosphere of serenity and order, interspersed by visits to exhibits organized in various Italian cities which the members would visit and thus have an opportunity of seeing with their own eyes what Italy of today is accomplishing in the production and diffusion of books. And, he concluded, Italy herself is like a great open book to show the joy of order and of discipline!

Signor Mussolini's rising to speak was the signal for a fresh demonstration on the part of the audience. He said that he was pleased to greet the First World Congress of Libraries and Bibliography in the name of the Government and of the Italian people, that his thought reverted with grateful appreciation to the International Committee of Librarians which had agreed to select Italy as the seat of this great manifestation of intellectual interests. Italy looks forward to a greater diffusion of knowledge and culture by means of the most careful preservation of literary, artistic and historical treasures. "There has been a generous response to the invitations of the committee," the Duce continued. "I see here convened the representatives not only of the

culture of European nations, but also those from America and from the Far East. I see prominent persons in the bibliographical field and directors of the richest and most celebrated libraries of the world. Especially noteworthy is the cordial support of His Holiness Pope Pius XI, a master in this field of studies. The subjects proposed and the presentation of papers of the highest interest assure the fullest success of this convention, from which there will surely result definite benefits and, I might say, almost codified fundamental rules of library organization as well as those concerning intellectual exchanges and international bibliography. As worthily meeting your just expectations, and also in return for the honor paid to Italy by selecting it as the seat of this First World Congress, there have been organized numerous bibliographical exhibits which will give you a complete historical picture of the cultural and artistic development of Italy throughout the centuries, from ancient times down to the Fascist regime, which, conscious of its mission and in full harmony with the intellectual forces of the country, overlooks nothing for the care and development of the precious bibliographical treasures of all periods. The exhibits in Rome, Naples, Florence, Bologna, Modena and Venice, in which last city the closing of the Congress will coincide with the Sansovino celebration, will recall to the memory of scholars the sources of Italian thought and art. Thus, returning to your homes from this Congress, you will carry away with you, I am convinced, a clear and exact picture of what Italy has been, of what she is and what she intends to be for the progress of universal culture and for world peace."

Doctor Collijn voiced the great satisfaction which all members of the Congress felt at having been able to meet here in Rome, the incomparable city of joy and greatness. He expressed thanks for the hospitality with which the Government and city authorities wished to honor the delegates to the Congress, and thanked very especially His Excellency Signor Mussolini, the head of the New Italy, the man who with a strong hand ruled its destiny and built up its power. In conclusion, he recalled the words which the Duce himself had to say on another occasion: "It happens that men know themselves because the people can be heard"—words which are the best comment on the present convention.

On Saturday afternoon the King received the official delegates, the presidents of the sections, the members of the Italian Executive Committee and of the International Committee, at the Quirinal Palace, greeting each one personally.

Early Sunday morning some of the officials

of the Congress deposited a wreath on the grave of the Unknown Soldier. Later in the day there were motor-bus trips to various nearby points of interest. Some went to Tivoli to see the Villa d'Este and stop at Hadrian's Villa on the way back to Rome. Others drove out to Lake Nemi, while a few journeyed to Subiaco, where in 1464 Pannartz and Sweynheim set up the first printing press in Italy. Late Sunday afternoon the French Ambassador and Madame de Beaumarchais gave a tea in honor of the delegates.

The general sessions and the section meetings were held in the Palazzo Corsini. There were a good many changes made in the time and place of these meetings, resulting in some misunderstanding and loss of auditors.

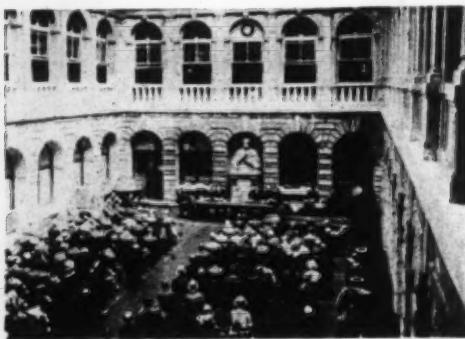
The total registration was about 1400 delegates and visitors from 32 different countries. Of the 140 communications presented to the Congress the great majority were of necessity read by title, but it is hoped that practically all will be included in the printed proceedings of the Congress, which will presum-



Senator Count Antonio Cippico, President of the Italian Executive Committee.

ably be issued under the auspices of the Italian Government.

The International Relations section was presided over by M. Roland-Marcel, Administrateur Général, Bibliothèque Nationale. The



Closing Session of the World Congress of Librarians and Bibliographers in the Biblioteca Nazionale, Venice.

first paper was by Dr. W. W. Bishop on the interchange of librarians, which had been printed and distributed in advance. The paper was discussed by M. Oprescu, who pointed out that the International Federation of Library Associations and the International Committee for Intellectual Cooperation could aid very materially in a project of this kind, and by Dr. Collijn, who thought that the principle might be applied also to interchange of assistants in museums. Dr. Häusle gave some illustrations of the exchange of librarians between Austria and Germany, and Mr. Schnacke of the New York Public Library spoke of the benefits which he had derived from his prolonged stay in the Prussian State Library. M. Lemaitre suggested that the exchange of young assistants with one year's service be considered as a period of apprenticeship (*stagiaire*). He thought that the foreign residence should last six months or more, and he proposed brief visits by head librarians of different countries with a view to inspecting the collections of books in their own languages. Scholarships for library school students were strongly advocated.

Then followed papers by Mlle. Hilda Kessels on "National and International Library Loans," and by M. Barrau-Dihigo on the "Exchange of University Theses and Academic Publications," proposing that such exchanges be put strictly on a footing of reciprocity. Mr. Seymour de Ricci advocated the creation of an international catalog of manuscripts in all the libraries of the world.

The section on Library Schools was pre-

sided over by Dr. Andrew Keogh. The first paper was by Prof. Carlo Bolluti of the University of Florence, who traced the history of professional instruction in librarianship in Italy from the foundation of the kingdom. He set forth the programs of the library schools of today at the Universities of Padua, Bologna, Pisa and Florence, dwelling in particular on the latter, which, with very slight changes, could be described as corresponding to the ideal of that single governmental school which is desirable for several cultural and technical reasons. It is now more than ever necessary to pass from the experimental stage, since the committee for the improvement of government service proposes to substitute degrees for examinations in filling positions. Prof. Enrico Rostagno, director of the Laurentian Library, Florence, told of the work of the Professional School for Librarians and Archivists, which in his opinion should become the one school for librarians, the diploma of which, followed by a suitable course of intensive study, ought to admit the holder to a library career. Speaking on the international exchange of library assistants, Professor Rostagno said he thought that, while scholarships and student aid funds were useful, much greater assistance would be secured by a method of exchange by which the assistants of one library would be put in a position to enlarge the field of their information and to see what there is of good in libraries abroad. He emphasized also the closer bond which would be established among the librarians of different countries, and the greater diffusion of Italian books which would result from the proposed system of exchange. The beneficial effects would also be reflected in a more ready understanding of international catalog rules, of international library loans, and of the exchange of facsimile reproductions of manuscripts.

Dr. A. Vincent of Brussels spoke briefly on library training in Belgium. The University of Brussels gives the doctor's diploma with the title of librarian to a candidate who has taken examinations in French, Flemish, Latin and English (German, Italian or Spanish); has written a thesis on an important bibliographical or library subject, or on a theme connected with cataloging. The candidate must also be familiar with the history of books, printing, coins, medals and the like.

Dr. Maria Theodorowa of Russia spoke on "Bibliopsicologia," or the influence which the written or spoken word produces on the hearer or the reader.* This science, which now has a place in psychological investigations, had its

* L. Turin, "Dr. N. Roabakine on Biblio-psychology" in *Psyche*, April 1929, p. 74-93.

beginning in Russia. It aims to help the book make the best impression on the reader and also to study the best way of placing the book in the library.

The session closed with the reading of Professor Henriot's paper on "The Professional Training of the Librarian."

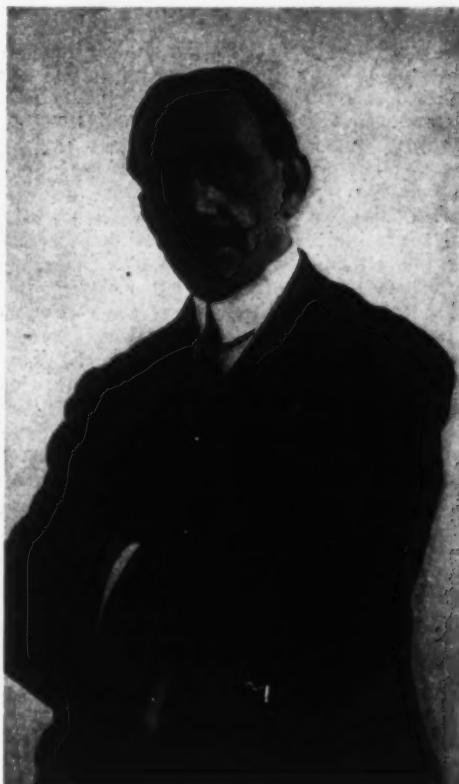
On Monday afternoon about 1000 members of the Congress were received by the Pope in the Sistine Hall of the Vatican Library. The Holy Father made the rounds of the entire assembly and shook hands with each person, greeting some old acquaintances and being introduced to the others by Senator Cippico. He then mounted an improvised throne in the center of the room, near the baptismal font of green malachite and addressed the entire group.

The Pope said that he would not inflict a speech upon the group. Why use words, he asked, when there were present such good listeners in this Sistine Hall, where everything speaks so loudly of the subject in which all are interested. It was only necessary to glance around the room to be able to enjoy the classical and humanistic decorations of the old library, while from the other side of the great Belvedere Court one can admire the best that modern library science and administration has created. His Holiness was sure that we would not wish to listen to an address after we had traveled so far and so rapidly—travels which had given him the opportunity of making and renewing so many delightful acquaintances. He had spoken to each of us personally, and this had made the hour too late for him to address to us collectively the complimentary words suggested by his mind and heart, which are those of a librarian. It was getting late, he said, to express the sincere and cordial thanks to the group for having thought of their former old colleague, and he repeated the word "colleague" with special pleasure because he valued it highly in this noble and important field of libraries, of bibliography and of books. The pleasure of tasting the beauty and sweetness of this fellowship he was able to experience from the first days of his pontificate when he received from the western part of the United States a cablegram of rejoicing because, as it was stated in elegant Latin, *unus ex nobis factus est Summus Pontifex*. He added that as an old librarian he was happy to greet all of us because of the pleasure the visit gave him. A prolonged and hearty applause greeted the end of the Pope's remarks. On leaving he expressed his satisfaction to Senator Cippico at this meeting of librarians from all over the world.

Naples

The first item on the Naples section of the

program was the opening of the bibliographical exhibit in the National Library, located in the Royal Palace. The scope of the exhibition was limited to Southern Italy and Sicily, which were in the beginning of the Middle Ages and in the Renaissance fruitful centers of great intellectual achievement in arts, letters and philosophy. The importance of the exhibit can be inferred from the fact that it covered nearly two thousand years of cultural life and book production. From the papyri of Herculaneum down to the eighteenth century imprints there was a panorama in which figured wax tablets, parchments and codexes of inestimable value, palimpsests, incunabula, rare and valuable editions. Chronologically, the exhibit began with two rare *graffiti*, one from Pompeii and the other from Puteoli. The first contains an inscription composed of prose and verse, and the other an account which begins in Greek and ends in Latin. Then followed the wax tablets containing the records of certain loans made by the banker Cecilio Giocondo. Next came the papyri from Herculaneum. Then the manu-



Professor Vincenzo Fago, General Secretary of the World Congress of Libraries and Bibliography.

script of Lucan in square capitals and the Four Gospels of 1192, written and illuminated with portraits of the Evangelists by Costantino Bianchianite. Then followed Gospels in gold, silver and purple characters of the ninth, tenth and eleventh centuries, among which was the very famous *Codex Purpureus* of Rossano Colabro, with the imitable binding in gold, enamel and precious stones, a superb example of Byzantine goldsmith's work.

Space is lacking to mention the treasures individually, but even in a hasty visit one's eye was caught by the famous *Codice di Santa Marta*, the gem of the National Library of Naples; with the autograph manuscript of San Tommaso, and the *Aurelius Victor*, the first book printed in Naples by Riessinger, who introduced Gutenberg's invention into Naples. There were other Neapolitan incunabula on exhibition. About the middle of the fifteenth century a number of foreigners thronged to Naples, which had become a center of culture through the patronage dispersed from the Court of Castelnuovo. Other German printers came to Naples to compete with Riessinger, and the city soon became famous for its presses. The Via San Biagio delli Librari was then, as now, the printers' quarter, and from it were issued Landino's *Formulario di epistole volgari*, the *Dialoghi di San Gregorio*, Preller's *Breviario Capuano*, and other works. In the selection of material to illustrate the 16th-18th centuries the basis of judgment was not entirely methodical, but was influenced by rarity and special value attaching to certain editions. Here purely bibliographical interests yielded to literary and documentary importance. The "clou" of the later period was the collection of the drawings of Vanviteli for the construction of the Royal Palace at Caserta, the *Ver sailles of Italy* (*Stamperia Regia*, 1756).

The exhibit of autographs was limited to authors of Southern Italy and Sicily. Exceptions were made in the case of Lodovico Ariosto, whose manuscript was exhibited next to that of Tasso. There were many letters and drafts of poems by Leopardi written while in Naples.

Dr. Gaetano Burgada, the Librarian of the National Library, addressing those present at the opening of the exhibition, said that exhibits like these do not furnish surprises to scholars, and do not show novelties in the history of printing. The object is to invite the visitor to look even though only momentarily at treasures whose great paleographic, historical or artistic value is known, to let him see or see again, not in facsimiles (however marvelously well made they are today) but in the actual papyri, parchment and paper which time and circumstance have spared us. Doctor Burgada conducted the group through the various rooms

and commented on the contents of each glass case as we stood in front of it. He called attention to certain gaps, like the earliest *Virgil* manuscript (fourth century) to be seen in the Vatican, which formerly belonged to Giovanni Pontano, and so might properly have figured in this exhibit. The same is true of the famous Bamberg *Bibl* now in the Breslau Library, but which was at one time the property of Giovanni, Duke of Naples; and another manuscript, also preserved in Germany, containing the *dettami* of the famous medical school of Salerno. In the British Museum there is a copy of the Gospels of the eighth century which as late as 1400 was in the library of S. Pietro in Benevento. Doctor Burgada spoke of the dispersion of South Italian libraries in the late years of the Middle Ages and in the beginning of the sixteenth century. The Anjou Library was scattered throughout Europe by successive pillage and conquests in the viceregal period and much of it passed into private hands.

Venice

The closing sessions of the Congress were held in Venice on Saturday and Sunday, June 29 and 30. The exercises began at 9 a. m. in the main reading room of the Biblioteca Marciana, from which the reading tables had been temporarily removed and in which accommodations were provided for several hundred *congressistes*. Senator Cippico congratulated the Congress upon the work it had accomplished, and Doctor Collijn, after paying his respects to the Italian Executive Committee, asked the General Secretary to read the amendments to the statutes adopted at Edinburgh, looking toward the change of the name of the body to that of the International Federation of Library Associations. This was followed by the reading of the various resolutions passed by the general sessions in Rome, and referred back to the Committee on Resolutions for presentation at the final sessions in Venice.

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. That a new edition of the *Bibliotheca Bibliographica* be published.
2. That the Federation of Library Associations put itself *en rapport* as soon as possible with the Commission and Institute of Intellectual Cooperation for the preparation of an international code of bibliographical abbreviations.
3. That the International Committee prepare and keep up to date a list of all organizations and institutions which concern themselves with international bibliography and also prepare a list of their works.
4. That the governments take effective action on the recommendations of the

League of Nations in 1928 as to the preservation of printed books and manuscripts.

5. That the International Commission of Intellectual Cooperation study the means of publishing each year a list of libraries possessing microphotographic and stereopticon equipment.
6. That the Office of the Federation investigate the means of organizing exchanges and individual study and practice periods for librarians, for students and professors of library economy, that in order to accomplish these exchanges of personnel the Office put itself in touch with the proper authorities and deal with the various national bodies both of the Commission and of the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation in order to obtain endowments or special gifts, that the Bureau present to the Committee through its secretary periodical reports on exchanges and on the study and practice periods in question.
7. That there be created professional library schools in the countries where such institutions do not already exist; that a course in a library school or similar institution be required of all candidates for library positions, or at least that in the countries where it does not yet exist the study and practice period be obligatory and be approved by a certificate; that diplomas granted by library schools be recognized; that the interesting experiment of the American Library Association which established an international library school at Paris, which has had pupils from twenty-five different countries, be continued and if possible enlarged.
8. That the Secretary of the Federation edit and publish a list of component associations where there will be mentioned their title, the name of the president and general secretary, their address and a list of the publications of these associations.
9. That in consideration of the great importance attaching for the present as well as for the future to the making of a complete collection of publications of each country, it is necessary that at least one library in every country, and possibly more in the larger countries, collect the entire national output, whether it be furnished by the printers and publishers, in pursuance of the copyright deposit obligations, or whether this output comes to them in pursuance of a special agreement with the publishers,

or that it be acquired by means of allotment of special funds.

10. That international library loans be arranged without an intermediary and on the principles of reciprocity, that the conditions which govern them in each country be unified as far as possible.
11. That the Commission of Intellectual Cooperation investigate the basis for an acceptable agreement for all the countries, even non-adherents to the Brussels conventions, with the view to creating in each of them an office charged with organizing and coordinating international exchanges of literary and scientific publications.
12. That the exchange of university thesis be regulated, each university library specializing, with the view to limiting the number of copies to be distributed.
13. That every publication bought or received by libraries be free from customs duty.
14. That there be created national offices of bibliographical instruction and orientation, according to the recommendations which were formulated in 1928 by the Commission of Intellectual Cooperation and in 1929 by the Committee of Expert Librarians at Paris.
15. That national bodies interested unify rules for making statistics of printed books, and that the Office instruct a special commission to undertake this work.

At eleven o'clock the visitors were ushered into the newly opened exhibition room, called the Libreria del Sansovino. An inscription over the entrance records that this room was restored to its original state in the reign of King Victor Emanuel III "Benito Mussolini Duce A. D. MCMXXIX Aetat. iecit. VII."

Commissioner Ettore Zorzi of the Venetian Commune spoke of the pride which he felt in seeing us gathered together in the city which was formerly the mistress of the seas, and in his being able to greet so many scholars and booklovers in such a setting as the one in which this meeting was held. He then sketched the history of the Biblioteca Marciana from the time of Petrarch, who in 1362 made to the Venetian Republic an unheard of offer of valuable books. The seed planted by the poet brought forth splendid fruit. The period from the time of the first Venetian judicial documents (934) to that of the introduction of printing shows us, by means of the art of incomparable amanuenses and illuminators of manuscripts, what great value was placed upon learning in the Middle Ages. In 1465 the first book printed in Italy, the *Donatus pro puerolis*, a Latin primer, appeared at Subiaco. Four

years later Giovanni da Spira printed at Venice the *Letters of Cicero*. For the printer's art there was immediately kindled in the Republic a surpassing love and the Library of St. Mark, already rich in manuscripts, gathered in the copious output of the printing presses. In 1468 Cardinal Bessarion left to Venice the inestimable treasure of his Latin and Greek manuscripts, for which Sansovino prepared an admirable shelter, the old library. The printing art at Venice was aided by noted artists who furnished decorations and illustrations. Then the Aldine typography rose to academic dignity, and in the sixteenth century men like Bembo, Ariosto, Bernardo Tasso, Tolomei, Doni and Aretino acted as advisers and sometimes as editors and correctors of the editions of notable texts. In 1626 appeared the first printed catalog of St. Mark's Library, listing 852 manuscripts and 5695 printed books. Since then the library has been the recipient of many rich bequests of books. With it were also merged the monastic libraries of S. Giorgio Maggiore, of SS. Giovanni e Paolo, of S. Giorgio

vanni di Verdara at Padua, and of S. Michele in Isola, from which latter came that wonderful example of the calligraphic art and miniature painting known as the *mappamondo* or "map of the world" of Fra Mauro. The Library contains today about 13,000 manuscripts and half a million printed books. It contains, said Commissioner Zorzi, the entire history of Venice, with its rise, touching the apex of its greatness about the middle of the sixteenth century, its decline, and its rise again today.

The Undersecretary of Public Instruction, Doctor Leicht, then spoke on behalf of the government. He pictured Venice as the hearthstone of art and culture, a point of contact between the Orient and the Occident, from the time of the elder Aldus a great center of printing and bookselling, and as the ideal meeting place for an international group of book-lovers. Venice gathers her guests, he said, in this marvelous Sansovino Library, which shows in what honor the Venetians held the book in that golden "cinquecento."

(To be continued)

Book Selection on World Affairs

The World Peace Foundation Mobilizes the Opinions of Experts Throughout the United States

THE problem of book selection, whether for library acquisition or for individual use, becomes increasingly acute as the production of titles on every subject increases in response to the growing book-hunger of the United States. In the fiction and belles-lettres, personal taste and the expressions of the sounder critics often afford helpful guides. In the field of facts, however, selection becomes more difficult, particularly facts on world affairs.

Libraries in every State are acquiring more and more books on foreign countries, their interrelations and our own relations with them. Hundreds of new high school libraries, often without trained library direction, are especially active in this field. A few of the large public and college libraries procure everything published. Since all publishers have not the best

In presenting this selected list of books on Foreign Trade, the World Peace Foundation aims to offer a guide to the best available material as recommended by composite expert opinion. To the end that these titles be indeed the most worth while the Foundation asked a large number of college professors teaching in the various fields relating to international affairs to recommend the best available books—elementary, intermediate and advanced—in the realm of their particular interest. All of the titles included here were recommended by five or more different professors and are arranged in the order of votes received. It is hoped that not only libraries, but study groups and individuals as well will find this list useful. The complete list of all titles on Foreign Trade recommended as a result of this survey will be sent upon request.

facilities for accurate prior appraisal of such material, the result is too often an unsifted conglomeration which may create more confusion than wisdom. Other libraries (and many readers) attempt to choose. But on what basis? Advertising, appearances, hearsay? In the absence of expert judgment these are necessarily the principal criteria.

Librarians who wished to concentrate their appropriations on the best books on international affairs appealed to the World Peace Foundation of Boston so frequently that the personnel of its research and reference departments, despite their considerable familiarity

Cooperating Professors: James L. Boswell, Ursinus College; Beulah B. Briley, Florida State College for Women; Harry G. Brown, University of Missouri; John Donaldson, George Washington University; J. Harold Ennis, Doane College; Herbert F. Fraser, Swarthmore College; Robert M. Gatke, Willamette University; Harry D. Gideonse, Rutgers University; Henry F. Grady, University of California; C. E. Griffin, University of Michigan; Grover G. Huebner, University of Pennsylvania; Hugh B. Killough, Brown University; J. L. McDonald, Dartmouth College; James W. Martin, University of Kentucky; Curtis H. Morrow, Colby College; Richard W. Nelson, University of Iowa; Paul S. Pearce, Oberlin College; Raymond V. Phelan, Tufts College; F. M. Potts, Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines; Robert J. Ray, Northwestern University; C. F. Remer, University of Michigan; G. B. Roorbach, Howard School of Business Administration; R. M. Rutledge, Utah Agricultural College; Lewis Severson, Beloit College; William R. Sherman, DePauw University; Lewis C. Sorrell, University of Chicago; George T. Starnes, University of Virginia; F. W. Taussig, Harvard University; George Rogers Taylor, Amherst College; N. J. Wyckoff, St. Johns College.

with books in this field, hesitated to make so many recommendations lest they be colored by personal or sectional prejudice.

Accordingly, appeal was taken to those whose daily use of such books enables them to appraise accurately not only their authenticity but their probable usefulness to others. The professors of universities throughout the United States were asked to name the books on their respective specialties which they would recommend for library acquisition. Two hundred and forty-one responded with conscientiously prepared lists. Many of the replies came from men and women of national and even international reputation. They indicated a lively interest in the problems of the librarian and the independent reader. Most of them set down the titles personally with pen and ink, and few neglected to specify publisher and edition.

To collate, compile and tabulate this golconda of expert bibliographic information was no small task. Methods had to be devised which would allow the reader to weigh not only the number of experts by which each book was recommended but the personalities and locations of its sponsors. Allowances had to be made, also, for variations in classifications. Of five experts recommending a book, two frequently considered it elementary, two intermediate and one, advanced.

With the cooperation of the editors of the LIBRARY JOURNAL the material was placed in the final tabular form in which the list regarding Foreign Trade appear in this issue of the JOURNAL. Future issues will contain similar lists on Latin America, International Relations, International Organization, Modern European History, International Law, American Foreign Policy, Far East, Modern British History, Modern American History, Industrial Management, International Finance and Statistics, Sociological Labor Problems, Child Welfare, Migration and Public Health and Industrial Hygiene. Owing to the limitations of space it was possible to include only the titles recommended by two or more professors in these printed tabulations. Mimeographed copies of the complete list of recommendations are available without charge on application to the World Peace Foundation.

Both the World Peace Foundation and the LIBRARY JOURNAL believe that in bringing together the recommendations of so many experts, so well qualified in their special subject, and so diverse in location, age and personal point of view, a unique contribution is made to the literature of book selection. In order to determine the best methods for future extensions of this work, both would like to hear from librarians and others who find this beginning of practical assistance.

Foreign Trade

Taussig, F. W. *International Trade*. (23 votes) Macmillan, 1927. \$3.50.

"A careful and scholarly discussion of the theory of international trade by a recognized authority. A modernized version of the classical theory, distinctive because Part II is devoted mainly to inductive verification of the theory set forth."

Recommended as Advanced by Boswell, Brown, Donaldson, Fraser, Gideonse, Grady, Griffin, Huebner, Killough, McDonald, Morrow, Nelson, Peirce, Ray, Roorbach, Severson, Sherman, Starnes, Taylor; as Intermediate by Martin; as Elementary by Briley.

Griffin, C. E. *Principles of Foreign Trade*. (16 votes) Macmillan. \$3.

"Excellent as an introduction to the public phases of international trade—the theory and economics on international business."

Recommended as Advanced by Briley, Fraser, Nelson, Roorbach; as Intermediate by Boswell, Killough, Phelan, Starnes; as Elementary by Grady, McDonald, Morrow, Peirce, Ray.

Litman, Simon. *Essentials of International Trade*. (13 votes) Wiley. 1927. \$3.50.

"Covers carefully but briefly practically every phase of the subject."

Recommended as Advanced by Nelson and Sherman; as Intermediate by Boswell, Griffin, Huebner, Phelan, Potts; as Elementary by Morrow, Peirce, Ray, Starnes.

Culbertson, William S. *International Economic Policies*. (12 votes) Appleton. 1925. \$3.50.

"A good discussion and summary of chief economic policies of the leading nations at present and the historical development of such policies."

Recommended as Advanced by Gideonse, Killough, Martin, Morrow, Peirce, Ray, Roorbach, Sherman, Starnes, Wyckoff; as Intermediate by Griffin and McDonald.

Bastable, C. F. *Theory of International Trade*. (10 votes) Macmillan. \$1.50.

"The most excellent brief restatement of the classical theory of international trade."

Recommended as Advanced by Brown, Fraser, Griffin, Severson, Sherman, Taussig, Taylor; as Elementary by Donaldson, Martin.

Fisk, George M., and Peirce, Paul S. *International Commercial Policies*. (10 votes) Macmillan. 1923. \$2.40.

"This is an excellent discussion, in a broad way, of the commercial policies of nations and their effect on foreign trade."

Recommended as Advanced by Boswell and Gatke; as Intermediate by Griffin, Morrow, Nelson, Potts; as Elementary by Donaldson, McDonald, Peirce.

Fraser, H. F. *Foreign Trade and World Politics*. (10 votes) Knopf. 1926. \$3.25.

"A good and readable statement of the international political significance of foreign trade, particularly that of the United States."

Recommended as Advanced by Boswell, Peirce, Roorbach, Sherman, Starnes; as Intermediate by Killough, Morrow, Nelson, Wyckoff; as Elementary by Gideonse.

Donaldson, John L. *International Economic Relations*. (9 votes) Longmans, Green. 1928. \$3.20.

"An admirable book—well written, comprehensive, interesting and thought provoking."

Recommended as Advanced by Briley, Donaldson, Gatke, Nelson, Sherman, Starnes, Taylor; as Intermediate by Gideonse and Wyckoff.

Edwards, George W. *International Trade Finance*. (9 votes) Holt. 1924. \$3.60.

"A work of great practical value based on sound scholarship and practical experience."

Recommended as Advanced by Boswell, Huebner, Nelson, Peirce, Sherman; as Elementary by Martin, Ray.

Dennis, Alfred P. *The Romance of World Trade*. (8 votes) Holt. 1926. \$5.

"An interesting review of the more striking aspects of world commerce today."

Recommended as Advanced by Roorbach; as Intermediate by Morrow; as Elementary by Boswell, Fraser, Killough, Nelson, Sherman, Starnes.

Hough, B. Olney. *Practical Exporting*. (8 votes) Johnston Export Pub. 1921. \$6.

"A very detailed description of the business procedure of exporting (including forms of bills of sale, bills of lading, drafts, etc.) by an author with practical experience in this business."

Recommended as Advanced by Nelson, Potts, Starnes; as Intermediate by Boswell, Donaldson; as Elementary by Grady, Huebner.

Taussig, F. W. *Selected Readings in International Trade and Tariff Problems*. (8 votes) Ginn. 1921. \$3.

"A very judicious selection of readings for basic and supplementary use within the field of international trade principles and policies."

Recommended as Advanced by Boswell, Grady, Morrow, Peirce, Ray, Taussig; as Intermediate by Donaldson, Severson.

Brown, H. G. *International Trade and Foreign Exchange*. (7 votes) Macmillan. 1914.

"A short and valid exposition of international trade, payment of balances and the principles involved in protectionism."

Recommended as Advanced by Fraser, McDonald, Morrow, Severson, Taylor; as Intermediate by Taussig.

Day, Clive. *History of Commerce*. (7 votes) Longmans, Green. 1922. \$2.50.

"This book is chosen because it is a concise but thorough discussion of the history of commerce. The emphasis is upon those things of greatest importance to the student of foreign trade."

Recommended as Advanced by Roorbach, Starnes; as Intermediate by Grady, Taylor; as Elementary by Martin, Potts, Sherman.

Marshall, A. *Money, Credit and Commerce*. (7 votes) Macmillan. 1923. \$3.

"Like everything that Marshall has written—a very thorough-going job. It gives the long established principles and weaves them into a somewhat considerable discussion of national policies."

Recommended as Advanced by Brown, Fraser, McDonald, Ray, Roorbach, Taussig, Wyckoff.

Pratt, Edward E. *International Trade in Staple Commodities*. (7 votes) McGraw-Hill. 1928. \$5.

"An able study of commerce in selected commodities. Useful for students or business executives."

Recommended as Advanced by Briley, Nelson, Potts, Sherman, Taylor.

Taussig, F. W. *Tariff History of the United States*. (6 votes) Putnam's. 1923. \$2.50.

"The standard book on this subject."

Recommended as Advanced by Donaldson, Ray, Taylor; as Intermediate by Fraser; as Elementary by Brown, McDonald.

Cross, Ira B. *Domestic and Foreign Exchange*. (6 votes) Macmillan. 1923. \$4.50.

"A most comprehensive and readable text on this subject."

Recommended as Advanced by Briley, Brown, Huebner, Nelson; as Intermediate by Potts.

Haas, J. A. de. *Foreign Trade Organization*. (6 votes) Ronald Press. 1923. \$3.

"This is an excellent and concise description of both governmental and private organizations in the leading nations for carrying on foreign trade."

Recommended as Advanced by Phelan, Potts, Roorbach; as Intermediate by Starnes; as Elementary by Ray.

Page, Thomas W. *Making the Tariff in the United States*. (6 votes) McGraw-Hill. 1924. \$2.50.

"This scholarly work treats of tariff methodology. Mr. Page presents in an altogether adequate manner the difficulties which Congress encounters when it attempts to legislate some one tariff policy into existence. Valuable suggestions as to practicable means of reform are included."

Recommended as Advanced by Fraser, Morrow, Phelan, Ray; as Intermediate by McDonald, Taussig.

Roorbach, G. B. *Import Purchasing*. (6 votes) Shaw. 1927. \$5.

"Very practical. Illustrated by problems arising in actual business."

Recommended as Advanced by Grady, Phelan, Potts, Starnes; as Intermediate by Huebner.

Wyman, Walter F. *Export Merchandising*. (6 votes) McGraw-Hill. 1922. \$4.

"A good description of the technique of export selling."

Recommended as Advanced by Phelan; as Intermediate by Grady, Sherman; as Elementary by Huebner.

Angell, J. W. *Theory of International Prices*. (5 votes) Harvard Univ. Press. 1926. \$5.

"A very fine critical study of the theory of international prices."

Recommended as Advanced by Donaldson, Fraser, Grady, McDonald, Taylor.

Tosdal, H. R. *Problems in Export Sales Management*. (5 votes) Shaw. 1922. \$5.

"This is an approach from the problem standpoint and will be useful in many ways to those interested in foreign trade."

Recommended as Advanced by Grady, Phelan, Potts; as Intermediate by Huebner.

Viner, J. *Dumping*. (5 votes) Chicago Univ. Press. 1923. \$3.

"The most authoritative and exhaustive study of an international trade practice which has become increasingly important during the last quarter of a century."

Recommended as Advanced by McDonald, Morrow, Peirce, Taylor.

Williams, B. H. *Economic Foreign Policy of the United States*. (5 votes) McGraw-Hill. 1929. \$4.

"A very good discussion of the diplomacy of investment and commerce."

Recommended as Advanced by Gatke, Gideonse, McDonald; as Intermediate by Briley, Wyckoff.

Books by the Best of Writers on Many Interesting Subjects at Very Small Prices; A Companion Pamphlet to the Pleasant Art of Getting Your Own Library

By John Cotton Dana

EVERYONE should buy books. By that I mean that every person of intelligence, able to read ordinary print with some ease, will find that the habit of owning books and having them about will give him more pleasure in the long run than any other habit he can form. Only a few buy and read books, to be sure; but then only a few get out of life all the pleasure they are capable of getting. So the small number of the bookish does not prove anything except that the wise are always few!

But the book-buying public is much larger than it was ten years ago, and the publishers of books are working overtime to satisfy the demands of an ever-growing group of people eagerly curious about conditions in our rapidly changing modern world. The last word on war, peace, science, politics, labor, leisure, love, children, flight and death is demanded. Perhaps you are one of these impatient seekers of something new. Perhaps you are not. You may be afraid of the increasing cost of books: two dollars and a half for a novel, three for a volume of essays and five possibly for a popular biography. Perhaps you live in a small apartment and have little room for large and many books; possibly you travel and have a distaste for the heavy book in an overcrowded suitcase. Probably it would distress your thrifty soul to discard the heavy volume that cost so much; but surely you would buy an inexpensive and small-sized book for your apartment in town, for the guests in your summer camp, or to tuck into your own hand luggage. Interesting and attractive volumes of modest price—novels or recent biography—may be had for a dollar or less, and the last word in science for twelve cents. These little books would meet the limitations of purse and space, would they not?

Several articles on buying books have appeared recently in periodicals and pamphlets. They will undoubtedly interest the reader who considers buying a home library:

Books Around a Dollar. Retail Bookseller, 55 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Books—5c. to \$1. Gratton, C. H. *The Nation*: Spring Book Section, April 17, 1929, pages 468-469. *The Nation*, 20 Vesey St., New York City.

Living with Books. Becker, M. L. National Association of Book Publishers, 347 Fifth Ave., New York City. 1929.

No Book More Than One Dollar; suggestions for a home library. Long, H. C. *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, May, 1929. Wisconsin Library Commission, Madison, Wis.

Pleasant Art of Getting Your Own Library. Dana, J. C. Newark, N. J., Public Library. 1929.

Rejuvenating the Classics. Haldeman-Julius, Emanuel. This is a chapter from his new book, *The First Hundred Million*, in which he gives a wealth of information about popular reading taste and how the publisher can study it. *Publishers' Weekly*, October 27, 1928. 62 W. 45th St., New York City.

More than 6500 books are included in the following series. By a series is meant a group of books uniform in binding, size and price. Many publishers are finding this a popular way in which to bring to their readers various subjects in which they wish to interest them: modern science, worthwhile fiction, authoritative discussions of live topics, or, perhaps, a general library with so varied a collection that an entire family will find books in it to enjoy. No specific titles are listed or indexed, and if a particular title is wanted, for instance, Aesop's *Fables*, Huxley's *Antic Hay* or Dorsey's *Why We Behave Like Human Beings*, it may be best to write for several catalogs in which one thinks the title may be included. If, however, one is interested in a subject like music, gardens, literature or telegraphy, and wishes to discover titles, consult the Topical Index and refer from numbers there given to the same numbers in the Series List. In this way may be found names and addresses of firms that publish books on these subjects. A government postal sent to the publisher with request for his catalog will bring the desired list, and probably many new suggestions.

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Results of the South African Library Survey

As a result of recommendations for preliminary grants made by Milton J. Ferguson to the Carnegie Corporation, a total of nearly thirteen thousand pounds has been appropriated by the Corporation for school libraries, library service to natives, libraries for the blind and for other

purposes in the Union of South Africa. Mr. Ferguson, state librarian of California, was the American librarian delegated with S. A. Pitt of Glasgow to make a survey of the South African library situation. His findings appear in a Memorandum on libraries in the Union

of South Africa, Rhodesia and Kenya Colony which may be obtained gratis from the Carnegie Corporation of New York (pap., 34 p.).

The peculiar features and limited scope of South African library service have been summarized in the January 15, 1929, number of *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Its weaknesses are summarized by Mr. Ferguson as inhering chiefly in the organization on a subscription basis, which raises the cost to individuals served, limits the books to a very small fraction of the population, involves a complicated arrangement of library buildings and quarters in separating subscribers, involves great and needless expense in the duplication throughout the country of special, technical, rare and occasionally needed volumes of enduring worth, and forgets the need of the child and of school children. There is no law under which libraries may be organized on a more or less uniform basis and be assured a reasonable income for support. The present government grants, aggregating about £16,000, to secure for the non-subscribing public the privilege of use on the premises, are made in some provinces and withheld in others. The library personnel is insufficiently trained. It will take years to bring the country to the stage where a regular library school will be supported. Both Union and provinces lack central libraries. Although the Union has two so-called state libraries—at Cape Town and Pretoria—neither one is essentially more than local in its influence. The city of Cape Town is made up of a series of smaller towns going out on either side from the old and original port, and each of these units is still separate and distinct, so far as library service is concerned. Cape Town offers a splendid opportunity for library reorganization, with the South African Public Library (200,000 volumes) as the administrative and reference center of a system which, through its several branches at Sea Point, Rondebosch, Muizenberg, etc., would bring its services very close to the people. The present Library of Parliament, directly across the street from the S. A. P. L., is practically open to no one except members of Parliament. An excellent nucleus for a Kenya Colony Library system is afforded by the library building recently given by Lady McMillan to the city of Nairobi as a memorial to her husband. "The absence of a powerful national library," concludes Mr. Ferguson, "has retarded not only the formation of a fine central collection of books, but has also withheld from the local committees that influence which makes for better and more efficient public library service and for trained personnel, and has kept South Africa unaware of the great growth of interest in the whole field of adult education. . . . As a result, too, of the lack

of central example, the libraries of the country do very little in the way of interlibrary lending." The Union is by no means a bookish desert, however; the 211 public libraries in the Union containing in 1927 approximately 1,000,000 books, or more than one per person. Too many of these, however, are duplicates of expensive sets of books of ephemeral value.

Race problems furnish one explanation of the persistence of the subscription system. Since the comparatively vast number of natives, colored people (of mixed race) and East Indians all pay taxes, it is feared that if the subscription method of support is not kept all these inferior races will be entitled to use of the books on the same terms as those of European origin. Books in the vernacular, furthermore, are not numerous or easily obtainable. Most of them have been produced by missions and from a bibliographical point of view are of poor quality. The Union is officially a bilingual country: English and the form of Dutch called Afrikaans. The literature in the latter language, while not extensive, should be supplied.

The Conference held at Bloemfontein after the arrival of Messrs. Ferguson and Pitt recommended that the Carnegie Corporation and the Union Government be asked to contribute one-half each of £20,000 annually for a period of years. This sum is estimated as necessary for the annual support of a central library and six secondary libraries.

Meanwhile, grants were made by the Corporation on December 12, 1928, on Mr. Ferguson's specific recommendations. The South African Library for the Blind at Grahamstown was allowed £1,200. The University of the Witwaterstand at Johannesburg, which had no library whatever, was granted £5,000 for a medical library. (The University of Cape Town, in Mr. Ferguson's opinion, was the only one of the numerous colleges and universities in South Africa which may be said to have more than the mere beginnings of a collection of books needed by a college. The two colleges at Pretoria and Grahamstown have fewer books than might reasonably be expected of a good high school in America.) Five hundred pounds was granted to the provinces of Natal and the Orange Free State, to be used in school library demonstrations, and a thousand pounds for providing school libraries for the colored children of the Cape. A grant of £500 was made to the Indians of Durban for like purposes. A thousand pounds was allocated for providing circulating libraries in and around Johannesburg and £500 for natives in Bloemfontein. The native press at Lovedale, Cape Province, is allowed £2,000. Finally, an appropriation of £500 was made to provide a native teachers' library in Rhodesia.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

September 1, 1929

Editorial Forum

THE international relations of the library profession have had final emphasis in the organization at Rome of the International Federation of Library Associations, the beginning doubtless of closer ties among librarians of all countries which will be another bond in the interest of world peace. The conference in the eternal city, which had been preceded since 1877 by gatherings of an international character, as at London, Brussels, Prague, Edinburgh, as well as in America, is notable as the first official international meeting of world-wide scope and makes, therefore, a historic landmark. Dr. Koch, in this and the succeeding number, gives a comprehensive summary of the proceedings, as to which the local management unfortunately left much to be desired. It should be said, however, that Signor Fago labored under immense difficulties to which the sadly critical illnesses of his wife and son were added during conference week, bringing to him the sympathy of all acquainted with the circumstances. M. Roland Marcel, Dr. Krus and Dr. Colin are entitled to the greatest credit for their work in straightening out difficulties and making the Congress a success. The Duce's address of welcome was admirable in scope, and the Pope left his throne and his pontifical aloofness to mingle with his fellow librarians and assured them that he did not expect them to kneel before him, and his own hand grasp replaced the usual kiss of his ring. President Keogh's little speech of thanks on behalf of the American Library Association was fitting and graceful. The resolutions passed as the Congress held its concluding session at Venice were comprehensive indeed and call for future consideration in detail. It is to be hoped that their effect will not pass with the passing year, but will be realized in the not too distant future.

PROBABLY the most emergent paper read at the Rome Congress will prove to be that of Dr. Putnam, of which a resume has been sent by the Associated Press to American newspapers. American librarians will wait with interest for the full text, since Dr. Putnam's vision, which has already accomplished so much in the Library of Congress, looks forward to the ultimate realization of library progress throughout our library system. Facing the double problem of libraries with more books than room, and libraries with more room than books, he emphasized the importance of generous transfer of books from libraries where they are of less use to those where their use would be greater. Regional libraries, already planned in this country, should have full development so as to serve every part of the nation, particularly where libraries are comparatively few and books and funds inadequate. He looked forward also to the development of a general inter-library loan out of the library post as essential elements in library progress.

* * *

IT was to be regretted that Dr. Dewey as an international figure was not present at the Rome Conference, for the D. C. Classification, of which he was the originator, has not only come into general use in American libraries but is the basis for the Brussels Institute Classification and is regarded as the most important step in classification made in any library system. Ever since the Library of Congress began its great service of supplying catalog cards for libraries throughout the country, there has been constant appeal that the D. C. numbers should be included in addition to the L. C. classification. The use of the D. C. system is so general that the addition of these numbers would be an immense saving of time and, therefore, of money in thousands of libraries, but the Library of Congress has not felt that it could go to further expense outside of its immediate requirements in cataloging data, especially as the bibliographical information on the present cards is afforded the libraries without cost, the price being determined solely by the duplicating expense. An effort is now in progress through the cataloging and classification committee of the A. L. A. with the full support of the national association and with the assent of the Librarian of Congress to provide the necessary means for the inclusion of D. C. numbers on the present cards. That this would be a great gain need scarcely be argued, and the immediate question is whether sufficient libraries will come to the front in pecuniary support of the enterprise. It would be a pity indeed if the present effort, after a quarter century of endeavor, should fail.

A RECENT Associated Press dispatch gives a glowing picture, worthy of the imagination of Mr. Dewey, of the possible use of films of microscopic size to prevent the "drowning" of the Prussian State Library in Berlin by an overplus of books, and questions had earlier come to America as to the use of films in public libraries or other collections. The use of microscopic films which would take a minimum of space and be read by projectors was discussed so long ago as the International Conference at Brussels in 1910, but not very much has so far come from the scheme. The Congress resolutions passed at Venice emphasized the future importance of such work, and a schedule of libraries utilizing the plan will be of value. The article by Lamar Trott of the moving picture interests and of the staff of Will Hays, who has kindly authorized it, gives an interesting statement as to film collections in this country. The New York Public Library has discussed a collection of films, but no definite steps have been taken. Such special collections are interesting, and the new archives building planned for the federal government may provide vaults for the purpose, as is being done in the case of the new D. A. R. Convention Hall. Mention should also be made of the cinematographic library established at Los Angeles under the fostering care of the University of Southern California. The frightful disaster at the Cleveland Clinic calls attention to the danger of such collections, and whether this could be obviated fully by the non-inflammable film when stored in large quantities is perhaps questionable. The problem has no relation to the use of "stills" as in the Cleveland Public Library, described by Miss Marilla Freeman in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for June 15, for these are simple prints on paper from the original film negatives. The whole question is one of large interest in the future development of libraries. A reading room for microscopic films with a projector at each desk would indeed be a development in library equipment almost beyond the wildest dream.

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MR. CARNEGIE's enthusiasm for libraries the world over included provision for library extension in the British Dominions, and accordingly the Carnegie corporation has a special fund for that purpose of which good use was made in sending Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Pitt

as international investigators to report upon the library situation in the South African Union. This report, summarized elsewhere, shows a curious combination of stagnation and progress and a great push forward will be possible as the result of the recommendations of these two experienced librarians and their translations into money grants by the Carnegie corporation. The race problem in South Africa makes the situation unusually difficult, for it is practically a combination of our own problems with the negro, our native Indians and the "poor whites" of the mountain region, especially as there the whites who take menial work usually given the negroes or coolies are considered declassed. To this is added the further complication of two official languages, English and the Afrikander Dutch. Nevertheless the South African Union is so progressive in most of its features that, doubtless, a solution of the library problem will be found.

* * *

HERE is trebly gratifying significance in the prompt appointment by the Newark Public Library Board of Beatrice Winser as chief librarian in succession to John Cotton Dana, whose lamented death has been the occasion for fine tributes in the obituary columns of American newspapers, which have been incidentally tributes to American librarianship in its highest endeavors. Miss Winser had been throughout Mr. Dana's years of service his trusted and faithful associate, to whom he was able in his periods of illness or retirement to commit with entire trust his administrative responsibilities. Such promptness of appreciation is in itself significant, but there is greater significance in the fact that for the second time a woman has been put at the head of a great public library in succession to her masculine predecessor. Miss Eastman took up the work of William H. Brett in developing his plans for Cleveland, and no librarian has accomplished more than she in harvesting what Mr. Brett had sown. In each case the library authorities have happily put aside the notion that women's services are less valuable than men's and have given to the woman the same salary, happily in both cases liberal, which the man had so well earned. Linda Eastman and Beatrice Winser represent to the full and at the best the importance of women in library work, and their women associates, who form so large a majority, and the American Library Association have reason especially to be gratified.

The Open Round Table

The Proper Subject Heading

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

We recently had a question arise as to the proper subject heading to be assigned to controversial pamphlets of the Commonwealth period of English history, dealing with church affairs. Should the heading read: "Church of England—Doctrinal and Controversial Works," or "Presbyterian Church of England—Doctrinal and Controversial Works," or "Presbyterianism"?

The decision hinges on the question whether the Church of England existed as a state church, presbyterian in polity, during (say) the period between 1646 and 1660. A professor of Church History in Philadelphia, to whom I wrote, gave his opinion on the question as follows; and the decision is handed on for such interest as it may have for classifiers and catalogers.

"You ask: Did the Church of England exist as a state church, presbyterian in polity, during the Commonwealth period?

"Let me say that I hold that the Church of England did exist during the Commonwealth period, that its bishops were prevented from exercising their episcopal functions by act of Parliament, and that the *de facto* government of the Church was partly Presbyterian and largely Parliamentary by various commissions, etc.

"After 1662 when the Presbyterian clergy of the Church of England were excluded for non-conformity, Presbyterians became a distinct body of Christians, though their status in England was highly irregular. But until 1662 I have always held that the Presbyterian-minded clergy and the group for which they stood were a party, the Puritan, in the Church of England in much the same way as the Gallicans were within the Church, though opposed to the theory of the Constitution of the Church held by authority. In answer directly to your question, 'Did the Church of England exist as a state church, presbyterian in polity, during the Commonwealth period?' I would say it did according to the Reformation principle as to the supremacy of Parliament over the Church (see Submission of the Clergy Act, Gee and Hardy, *Documents Illustrative of English Church History*, pp. 176 and 195). But whether the legislation in the matter was in accord with the principles of the Constitution is another matter.

"If I were classifying the pamphlets in question, I would place them under the Church of England—Doctrinal and controversial works; and certainly add a reference from Presbyteri-

anism. My own scheme of classification which I have arranged for our seminary would put them there on the ground that until 1689 and the Act of Toleration the Church of England was the English people in their religious capacity. Though I make an exception for the Roman Catholics of England for reasons of convenience. They were not granted toleration in 1689, nor were Unitarians."

WM. STETSON MERRILL.

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An Appreciation

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The privilege of working with John Cotton Dana has been mine for twenty-seven years.

They were interesting and productive years. Mr. Dana imbued us all with his eager spirit of service. He taught us to think straight, to work hard and to keep in mind always that we must measure our work and not rest in the belief that our methods were good and did not need change.

His creative genius was a constant stimulus in our work with him.

Whenever Mr. Dana planned a change in the Library or Museum, it worked, because he had to a tremendous degree the power of visualizing whatever he designed. He was always inspiring, sympathetic, a friendly critic, and a constant encourager of initiative in others, giving generous credit to those who worked with him.

A truly great man has gone, and we shall never see his like again. His spirit and work will long live after him.

BEATRICE WINSER.

* * *

Another Inaccurate Statement!

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I understand from some correspondence that a commercial index service being sold in some places is represented as being sponsored by the University of Minnesota Library. The library has no connection whatever with any commercial bibliographical enterprise nor, as far as I have been able to learn, is there any member of the staff in any of the branches concerned personally in the preparation of any such service.

This statement is being made in the interest of accuracy and has no bearing whatever on the merit of any such service offered. This is a point which must be determined by the prospective purchasers themselves.

Very truly yours,
FRANK K. WALTER.

The September Forecast

A check list of books of general interest whose publication dates fall during the coming month.

(Exact date of issue is given when known.)

Literature—Poetry, Plays, Essays

Balderston, John J. *Berkeley Square: A Play in Three Acts*. Macmillan. \$2.
Barry, Eckstorm and Smyth. *British Ballads from Maine*. Yale Univ. Press (6th). \$6.
Cazamian, Louis. *Criticism in the Making*. Macmillan. \$2.
Flanner, Hildegarde. *Time's Profile*. Macmillan. \$2.25.
Frye, Prosser H. *Divisions and Chimeras*. Marshall Jones. \$2.50.
Griffin, Nathaniel, and Myrick, Arthur. Trans. *The Filostrato of Giovanni Boccaccio*. Univ. of Penn. Press. \$6.
Jameson, Storm. *The Georgian Novel and Mr. Robinson*. Morrow (5th).
Lemaitre, Jules. *On the Margins of Old Books*. Coward-McCann. \$3.
Milne, A. A. *Those Were the Days*. Dutton. \$3.50.
Morris, Gwladys Evan. *Tales from Bernard Shaw*. Stokes. \$3.
Norris, Kathleen. *When You Lose Your Son But Not by Death*. Dutton. \$1.
Peterson, Houston. *The Book of Sonnet Sequences*. Longmans, Green (25th). \$3.50.
Rigg, John. *Platform Oratory and Debate*. Stokes (12th). \$1.25.
Rolland, Romain. *Les Leonides, a Play*. Holt. \$2.
Wood, Clement. *Hunters of Heaven*. Stokes (26th). \$3.50.
Wright, Catharine M. *The Simple Nun*. Dorrane. \$1.75.

History and Travel

Anderson, Isabel. *Circling Africa*. Marshall Jones. \$4.
Angell, James W. *The Recovery of Germany*. Yale Univ. Press. \$3.
Brown, Beatrice Curtis. *Alas, Queen Anne*. Bobbs-Merrill (26th). \$4.
Buell, Raymond L. *International Relations*. Holt. \$5.
Chatterton, E. Keble. *Seed of Liberty*. Bobbs-Merrill (26th). \$5.
Eddy, Clyde. *Down the World's Most Dangerous River*. Stokes (12th). \$2.50.
Eskew, Garnett Laidlaw. *Pageant of the Packets*. Holt. \$3.50.
Seymour, Flora W. *The Story of the Red Man*. Longmans, Green (11th). \$5.
Van Tyne, Claude H. *The War of Independence*. Houghton Mifflin. \$5.

Biography

Abdullah, Achmed and Pakenham, T. Comp-ton. *Dreamers of Empire*. Stokes. \$3.50.
Anthony, Katharine. *Queen Elizabeth*. Knopf (27th).
Ashton, Sir George Grey. *Marshal Foch*. Macmillan. \$5.
Boas, Louis Schutz. *A Great Rich Man: The Romance of Sir Walter Scott*. Longmans, Green (25th). \$3.50.
Bordeaux, Henri. *St. Francis de Sales: Theologian of Love*. Longmans, Green (18th). \$2.50.
Carré, Jean Marie. *Goethe*. Coward-McCann. \$3.
Every, Edward van. *Muldoon*. Stokes (12th). \$3.
Frances, Countess of Warwick. *Life's Ebb and Flow*. Morrow (5th).
Johnson, Willis F. *George Harvey: A Passionate Patriot*. Houghton Mifflin. \$5.
Kavanagh, Marcus. *You Be the Judge*. Reilly. \$2.50.
Lambert, Samuel, and Goodwin, George. *Medical Leaders*. Bobbs-Merrill (12th). \$5.
Madigan, Thomas F. *Word Shadows of the Great*. Stokes. \$5.
Moore, Charles. *The Life and Times of Charles Follen McKim*. Houghton Mifflin. \$6.
Morton, Sister Rose Anita. *An Appreciation of Robert Southwell*. Univ. of Penn. Press. \$1.50.
Nazaroff, Alexander I. *Tolstoy*. Stokes. \$5.
Reid, Forrest. *Walter De La Mare: A Critical Study*. Holt. \$3.
Rogers, Cameron. *Cyrano: Swordsman, Libertine and Man of Letters*. Doubleday, Doran (13th). \$3.50.
Smythe, J. Henry, Jr. *The Amazing Benjamin Franklin*. Stokes. \$3.50.
Sprague, Jesse Rainsford. *An American Banker*. Morrow (19th).
Thurston, Howard. *My Life of Magic*. Dorrane. \$2.50.
Townsend, William H. *Lincoln and His Wife's Home Town*. Bobbs-Merrill (26th). \$5.
Wagenknecht, Edward. *The Man Charles Dickens*. Houghton Mifflin. \$4.
Woodbridge, Frederick J. E. *The Son of Apollo*. Houghton Mifflin. \$4.

Ethics and Religion

Cabot, Ella Lyman. *Temptations to Rightdoing*. Houghton Mifflin. \$2.50.
 DeMan, Henry. *Joy in Work*. Holt. \$2.
 Dewart, Elizabeth H. *The March of Life*. Houghton Mifflin. \$1.75.
 Fisher, Dorothy Canfield. *Self-Reliance*. Holt. \$2.
 Glover, Terrot R. *The Influence of Christ in the Ancient World*. Yale Univ. Press. \$1.50.
 Harkness, Georgia. *Conflicts in Religious Thought*. Holt. \$2.
 Heuser, Herman J. *From Tarsus to Rome: The Story of the First Christian Hierarchy*. Longmans, Green (18th). \$2.
 Hocking, William Ernest. *Human Nature and Its Remaking*. Yale Univ. Press (13th). \$4.
 Pitkin, Walter B. *The Psychology of Happiness*. Simon and Schuster. \$3.
 Stratton, John R. *Fighting the Devil in Modern Babylon*. Stratford (16th). \$2.50.
 Woodworth, Robert S. *Psychology*. Holt. \$3.
 Worcester, Elwood. *Allies of Religion*. Marshall Jones. \$2.50.
 Wright, C. J. *Miracle in History and in Modern Thought*. Holt. \$6.

Business and Technical

Duncan and Drew. *How to Pass U. S. Government Radio License Examinations*. Wiley (1st).
 —. *Radio Traffic Manual and Operation Regulation*. Wiley (1st).
 Gortner. *Outlines of Biochemistry*. Wiley (15th).
 Meynell, Francis. *The Typography of Newspaper Advertisements*. Stokes (12th). \$12.50.
 Stahl. *Electric Street Lighting*. Wiley (1st).
 Wilson, E. A. *Lilies of Eastern Asia*. Stratford (16th). \$8.50.

Fiction

Acland, Peregrine. *All Else Is Folly*. Coward-McCann. \$2.50.
 Aresbys. *The Mark of the Dead*. Washburn (6th). \$2.
 Attenborough, G. M. *The Rich Young Man*. Stokes (26th). \$2.50.
 Bayliss, Blanche. *That They May Be One*. Stratford (16th). \$2.
 Beer, Thomas. *Hanna*. Knopf (13th).
 Bindloss, Harold. *Larry of Lonesome Lake*. Stokes (26th). \$2.
 Bolitho, William. *Twelve Against the Gods*. Simon and Schuster. \$5.
 Bullett, Gerald. *Nicky Son of Egg*. Knopf (13th).

Campbell, Josephine. *Jack Spratt*. Coward-McCann. \$2.
 Campbell, T. Bowyer. *Old Miss*. Houghton Mifflin. \$2.50.
 Chauvire, Roger. *The Sword in the Soul*. Longmans, Green (18th). \$2.50.
 Crane, Nathalia. *An Alien from Heaven*. Coward-McCann. \$2.50.
 Crawford, L. I. *On the Anvil*. Morrow (5th).
 Cunningham, Christy. *The Message From Nowhere*. Stratford (1st). \$1.50.
 Dashwood, Jane. *Three Daughters*. Houghton Mifflin. \$2.50.
 Donovan, Frances R. *The Saleslady*. Univ. of Chicago Press (24th). \$3.
 Farjeon, Eleanor. *Kaleidoscope*. Stokes (12th). \$2.50.
 Gielgud, Val. *White Eagles*. Houghton Mifflin. \$2.
 Henderson, Daniel. *A Crown for Carlotta*. Stokes (5th). \$2.50.
 Herbst, Josephine. *Money for Love*. Coward-McCann. \$2.50.
 Hess, Leonard. *To-Morrow's Voyage*. Washburn (6th). \$2.50.
 Hesse, Hermann. *Steppenwolf*. Holt. \$2.50.
 Hillgarth, Alan H. *What Price Paradise?* Houghton Mifflin. \$2.
 Hubbard, Kin. *Abe Martin's Town Pump*. Bobbs-Merrill (12th). \$1.50.
 Ives. *Highway Curves*. Wiley (1st).
 Joseph, Donald. *October's Child*. Stokes (5th). \$2.50.
 Keeler, Harry S. *Thieves' Night*. Dutton. \$2.
 Kingsmill, Hugh. *The Return of William Shakespeare*. Bobbs-Merrill (26th). \$2.50.
 Lane, Jeremy. *The Left Hand of God*. Washburn (20th). \$2.
 Lipman, William. *Yonder Grow the Daisies*. Washburn (20th). \$2.
 Memorial to George, by the author of *Miss Tiverton Goes Out*. Bobbs-Merrill (19th). \$2.50.
 Montgomery, L. M. *Magic for Marigold*. Stokes (5th). \$2.
 Moorhead, Elizabeth. *Clouded Hills*. Bobbs-Merrill (12th). \$2.50.
 Odum, Howard W. *Wings On My Feet*. Bobbs-Merrill (19th). \$2.50.
 Oman, Carola. *Crouchback*. Holt. \$2.50.
 Parry, Sir Edward. *Berrington*. Morrow (5th).
 Pedler, Margaret. *The Guarded Halo*. Doubleday, Doran. \$2.
 Reeve, Christopher. *The Ginger Cat*. Morrow (19th).
 Runbeck, Margaret L. *People Will Talk*. Reilly. \$2.50.
 Roberts, C. E. Bechhofer. *Corn in Egypt*. Bobbs-Merrill (26th). \$2.50.

Skinner, Constance Lindsay. *Red Willows*. Coward-McCann. \$2.
 Spewack, Samuel. *Murder in the Gilded Cage*. Simon and Schuster. \$2.
 Stern, G. B. *Modesta*. Knopf (13th).
 Stringer, Arthur. *Cristina and I*. Bobbs-Merrill (12th). \$2.
 Tarkington, Booth. *Penrod Jashber*. Doubleday, Doran (6th). \$2.
 Upfield, Arthur W. *The House of Cain*. Doran. \$2.
 Williamson, Henry. *The Beautiful Years*. Dutton. \$2.50.

Juvenile

Allee, Marjorie Hill. *Susanna and Tristram*. Houghton Mifflin. \$2.
 Bacon, Peggy. *On Our Street*. Macmillan. \$2.
 Bianco, Margery. *All About Pets*. Illus. by Grace Gilkison. Macmillan. \$2.25.
 Bolenius, Emma, and Kellogg, Marion. *Mother Goose*. Houghton Mifflin. \$1.75.
 Botsford, Florence H. *Picture Tales From the Italian*. Stokes (19th). \$1.25.
 Bryant, Sara Cone. *Gordon in the Great Woods*. Houghton Mifflin. \$1.25.
 Budden, Major John. *Further Adventures of Jungle John*. Longmans, Green (7th).
 Butler, Ellis Parker. *Dorna, Or the Hillvale Affair*. Houghton Mifflin. \$2.
 Clarke, Covington. *Accs Up*. Reilly. \$1.50.
 Cannon, Cornelia James. *The Pueblo Girl*. Houghton Mifflin. \$2.
 Cooper, Paul Fenimore. *Tal: His Marvelous Adventures with Noom-Zor-Noom*. Morrow (5th).
 Deming, E. W. and T. O. *Many Snows Ago*. Stokes. \$3.
 Dennis, Clara G. *The All-Holidays Book of Jane and John*. Marshall Jones. \$2.
 Finger, Charles Joseph. *Courageous Companions*. Longmans, Green (18th). \$3.
 Gag, Wanda. *The Funny Thing*. Coward-McCann. \$1.50.
 Gilkison, Grace. *The King's Christmas Pudding*. Coward-McCann. \$1.75.
 Hader, Berta and Elmer. *Two Funny Clowns*. Coward-McCann. \$1.50.
 Hinkle, Thomas C. *Black Storm*. Morrow (5th).
 Huld, Palle. *A Boy Scout Around the World*. Coward-McCann. \$2.
 Karig, Walter. *Hungry Crawford, Legionnaire*. Washburn (20th). \$1.75.
 Knipe, A. A. and E. B. *The Pirate's Ward*. Macmillan. \$2.
 Kozisek, Josef. *The Magic Flutes*. Longmans, Green (18th). \$3.50.
 Loomis, Alfred F. *Walt Henley, Skipper*. Washburn (6th). \$1.75.

Moe, Louis. *The Vain Pussy Cat and Other Picture Stories*. Coward-McCann. \$1.
 Phillips, Ethel Calvert. *The Lively Adventures of Johnny Ping Wing*. Houghton Mifflin. \$2.

Pier, Arthur Stanwood. *The Rigor of the Game*. Houghton Mifflin. \$2.

Potter, Miriam Clarke. *Sallie Gabble and the Fairies*. Illus. by Helen Sewell. Macmillan. \$1.

Pyne, Mable. *From Morning to Night*. Stokes (12th). \$1.50.

Queen Marie of Roumania. *The Magic Doll of Roumania*. Stokes (12th). \$3.

Quinn, Vernon. *War-Paint and Powder-Horn*. Stokes (12th). \$2.

Rhys, Mimpsey. *Mr. Hermit Crab*. Illus. by Helen Sewell. Macmillan. \$2.25.

Rowe, Dorothy. *Chinese Stories* (title unsettled). Illus. by Lynd Ward. Macmillan. \$2.

Schultz, James Willard. *Skull Head the Terrible*. Houghton Mifflin. \$1.75.

Skipper, Mervyn. *The Jungle Meeting Pool*. Stokes. \$1.50.

Ticknor, Caroline. *The Book of Famous Horses*. Houghton Mifflin. \$2.50.

Tietjens, Eunice. *The Romance of Antar*. Coward-McCann. \$2.50.

Wells, H. G. *The Adventures of Tommy*. Stokes. \$2.

White, Eliza Orne. *Sally In Her Fur Coat*. Houghton Mifflin. \$1.75.

Miscellaneous

Ashley, Clifford W. *Whaleships of New Bedford*. Houghton Mifflin. \$10.

Ashton-Wolfe, H. *The Invisible Web*. Stokes (5th). \$2.50.

Baitsell, George A., ed. *The Evolution of Earth and Man*. Yale Univ. Press. \$5.

Barton, F. T. *Kennel Encyclopædia*. Stratford (17th). \$10.

Burdekin, Kay. *The Rebel Passion*. Morrow (5th).

Dodds, Essentials of Human Embryology. Wiley (1st).

Ellis, Havelock. *Man and Woman*. Houghton Mifflin. \$5.

Holland, Ray P. *My Gun Dogs*. Houghton Mifflin. \$3.50.

Johnson, Thomas M. *Our Secret War*. Bobbs-Merrill. \$2.50.

Kenyon, Theda. *Witches Still Live*. Washburn (20th). \$3.50.

Myers, Charles S. *Industrial Psychology*. Holt. \$1.25.

Prorok, Count Byron de. *Mysterious Sahara*. Reilly. \$5.

Rose, Mary Swartz. *Feeding the Family*. Macmillan. \$5.

In the Library World

To Be Librarian at Brown

DR. HENRY B. VAN HOESSEN, assistant librarian of Princeton University since 1916, has been chosen by Brown University to be assistant to Dr. Harry L. Koopman in the John Hay Library and probable successor to Dr. Koopman who is nearing the retirement age. Dr. Van Hoesen will succeed Professor Francis K. W. Drury who resigned to join the executive staff of the American Library Association in Chicago.

Will Gather History Material

Worthington C. Ford, the Massachusetts Historical Society's editor, will take charge on Sept. 1 of the work which the Library of Congress is doing to gather source material for American history in foreign archives. He will take over the duties which have been discharged by Dr. Samuel Flagg Bemis during the past two years as European director of the research program of the Library of Congress.

Allen County Has Large Increase

THE County Department of the Public Library of Fort Wayne and Allen County, Ind., reports an increase of 13,090 in book circulation over last year. A total of 135,775 books were circulated in Allen County, outside of Fort Wayne, during the last year, as compared with a circulation of 122,685 during the previous year. Of this large circulation 42,232 books were circulated from the four county branches, 28,471 from the nineteen deposit stations, 64,013 from schoolroom collections, and 1059 from the office in Fort Wayne.

Life of Henry J. Carr

THE *Bulletin* of the Grand Rapids Public Library, Mich., for May-June, 1929, contains a sketch of Henry J. Carr, the fourth librarian of the Grand Rapids Public Library. A sketch of Mr. Carr's early life and work before entering the library profession is given, as well as that of later years. This bulletin will be mailed to those requesting it as long as the supply lasts.

One-Third Discount for Libraries

THE first edition of *An Anthology of Revolutionary Poetry*, compiled and edited by Marcus Graham, is a limited one. The cloth-bound edition sells for \$3, de luxe for \$5. To all libraries either edition will be sent (book express collect charges) at one-third off the listed price.

Flagler Memorial Library Annual Report

THE Flagler Memorial Public Library, Miami, Fla., circulated 220,859 books during the last year. Of this grand total, 180,737 were adult, 38,660 juvenile and 1462 school collections books. In addition to 21,434 registered borrowers, 49,474 people sought information in the library during the past year. The Flagler Memorial Library has a book stock of 28,780.

Film Preservation

MR. LAMAR TROTTI of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America tells of the three definite movements in this country made to preserve films of lasting importance. "About two years ago Mr. Hays proposed to President Coolidge a plan by which the Government itself would preserve the films. The plan was to have space allotted in the new archives building in Washington. The film vault, which was proposed, should be capable of containing 50,000 reels, of which about 20,000 reels would now be available. Not only would news reels and war scenes be placed in the vault, but some of the great feature pictures as well. It is believed that, with proper care and storage at an even temperature, these negatives would last for years and, if necessary, duplicates could be made from time to time. Of course, it is yet early to say with any degree of certainty how long the films will last, but scientists believe that with care the reels could be preserved indefinitely. We have on hand motion pictures of all the Presidential inaugurations since the inauguration of President McKinley, and these could be placed in the vault, should Congress see fit to allot the desired space.

"Only a few months ago the Daughters of the American Revolution announced that they were placing film vaults in the new Constitution Hall in which they will preserve outstanding pictures. The industry has presented a print of 'The King of Kings' as the first film to be placed in the D. A. R. repository. They also have actual war scenes and a number of news reels and historical events pictures, and these will be added to from time to time.

"The third effort is at Harvard University, where under the Department of Fine Arts it is planned to select annually and to preserve outstanding motion pictures. Pictures are already being selected, and at almost any time announcements may be expected regarding the actual exhibition of the film archives."

Among Librarians

Public Libraries

Vivian A. Brown, Simmons '27, has been appointed assistant in circulation, Wilmington Free Institute Library, Wilmington, Del.

Margery Frost, Syracuse '28, is on the staff of the New York Public Library.

Josephine M. Haley, Wisconsin '11, recently resigned as librarian of the Helena Public Library, Montana, as she expects to make Chicago her home.

Catharine L. Johnson, Pratt '25, assistant in the Gary Public Library, was married on May 3rd to Edwin William Anderes of Gary.

Mary Logan, Simmons '22, is an assistant in the Aguilar Branch, New York Public Library.

Miriam D. Reeve, Pratt '22, librarian of Redmond & Co., New York City, was married on June 1st to Victor Irving Cruser.

Margaret Savage, Washington '28, was married to George E. Porter June 8. Mrs. Porter has resigned from the University of Washington to accept a position in the Seattle Public Library.

Willis K. Stetson, librarian of the Free Public Library of New Haven, Conn., since 1887, resigned April 1, 1929. Lindsey Brown, formerly librarian of the Silas Bronson Library at Waterbury, Conn., will fill the vacancy made by Mr. Stetson.

Mildred G. Tape, Pratt '28, has been made an assistant in the public library at Racine, Wis.

Evangel Tynes, library assistant in the Harris County Public Library, has accepted the position of librarian of the McCulloch County Public Library, Brady, Texas.

Almira R. Wilcox, Pratt '10, librarian of the Kensington Branch of the Kansas City, Mo., Public Library, died on March 11 after an illness of several months.

Doris Wood, Pittsburgh '28, has resigned from the Harris County Public Library staff to become librarian of the Tom Green County Library, San Angelo, Texas.

Ruth M. Wright, Pratt '03, reference librarian of the James J. Hill Reference Library in St. Paul, passed away on June 3rd after an illness of three days, resulting from what seemed at the time a minor accident, the result of a sudden jolt of the car in which she was driving on Memorial Day. Miss Wright was widely known, having held positions of responsibility in libraries in Lansing, Mich., Portland and Salem, Ore., Tempe, Ariz., Van Wert County, Ohio, and Newark, N. J.

Library Schools

Grace Hill, principal of the Los Angeles Library School 1927-1928, has resigned to accept a position in the Kansas City Public Library.

Faith Smith, who returned to the Los Angeles Public Library in 1927 to establish the Department of Philosophy and Religion, has been appointed principal of the Los Angeles Library School.

Gladys Timmerman, Syracuse '15, has been appointed librarian of the new Liberal Arts College Library, Syracuse University, which is expected to open in the fall of 1929.

Florence R. Van Hoesen, New York State '24, has been appointed assistant professor on the faculty of the Syracuse School of Library Science to teach courses in reference and bibliography.

College and University Libraries

Mrs. Evelina Martin Dunn, Syracuse '20, will be the librarian of the College of Applied Science, Syracuse University, beginning in the fall of 1929.

Alfred C. Lindsay has been appointed Assistant Librarian, New York University, Washington Square Library. Mr. Lindsay resigned as Assistant Librarian to the Bureau of Railway Economics Library, Washington, D. C., to accept this appointment. He will assume his new duties Sept. 1, 1929.

Margery Patch, Syracuse '22, is in the Cataloging Department of the Berea College Library, Berea, Ky.

Helen I. Sinclair, Pratt '27, assistant reference librarian at Princeton University Library, has accepted the position of head cataloger at the Colgate University Library, Hamilton, N. Y.

Special Libraries

Dorothy Annable, Simmons '18, has resigned her position as librarian of the Walpole Public Library, Mass., to become secretary of the New Hampshire Library Commission at Concord.

E. Dexter Brown, Columbia '29, has joined the staff of the library of the Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C.

Etta L. Matthews, Syracuse '08, has recently accepted a position in the Reference Department of the Goodwin Institute Library, Memphis, Tenn.

Opportunities

This column is open to librarians.

Wanted October 1—Cataloger for a college library. College and library school graduate with some experience preferred. Salary \$1,560 to start. N-12.

Wanted—Experienced reference librarian for University of British Columbia, Canada. Student enrollment 2200. Book collection, 75,000. Duties to commence on or before October 1. Give qualifications fully and state salary expected. Send replies to Librarian, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada.

Wanted—Experienced cataloger to reorganize the catalog department of a large Mid-Western university library. Must have library training and experience. Salary \$2,400. N-14.

Wanted—Experienced cataloger with college and library school training in a public library in Middle West. Minimum salary, \$130; maximum salary, \$165. N-17.

Wanted—Librarianship of a historical, educational or college library by a librarian with B.L.S. and M.A. and several years' experience. N-18.

Wanted—Position by trained and experienced cataloger as head of department or as special cataloger. N-18.

Wanted—Experienced librarian for Indiana library in city of 35,000. Must be a college graduate with library school degree. Cataloging experience a requisite. O-12.

Wanted—Position in public library by a librarian experienced in circulation and cataloging departments. Any location. Good references. O-13.

Experienced cataloger, university graduate, wishes position in a large public or university library. N-11.

Young man, university and library school graduate, desires position. Reference work preferred, but will consider other departments. N-19.

Graduate, university and library school, with a B.S. degree, desires position in a public or college library. Two years' experience as general assistant in public library of 8000 volumes. N-20.

Library school graduate with two years of college desires change of position. Has had three years as librarian of high school and six years as librarian of public library. N-10.

Librarian with seven years' experience in public library, one year in business office, and three years in New York business library desires full or part time position in New York City. Available October 15. N-15.

Library, New Jersey College for Women invites applications for the position of senior assistant cataloger. College and library school graduation and cataloging experience required. Salary \$1,800.

Cataloger and indexer, with twenty-five years' experience, desires position in New York City. O-10.

Young woman with library school training and six years' experience in various phases of college work desires position in a Southern college or university. Public documents a specialty. O-11.

Man with college Ph.B., library school B.S. and graduate of liberal theological school desires position as assistant librarian or reference librarian in either college, public or special library. Location near New York preferred but not essential. Available at once. M-16.

College graduate with library training and six years' experience in college libraries desires a library position. Administrative work or cataloging preferred. O-14.

THE CALENDAR

Sept. 18-19—New Hampshire Library Association, Annual Meeting at Concord, N. H.

Sept. 24-25—Vermont Library Association, Annual Meeting at Springfield, Vt.

Oct. 3-5—Michigan Library Association, Annual Meeting at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Oct. 7-12—New York Library Association, Annual Meeting at Lake Placid, N. Y.

Oct. 9-11—Ohio Library Association, Annual Meeting at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Oct. 9-11—Wisconsin Library Association, Annual Meeting at Wausau, Wis.

Oct. 10-11—Colorado Library Association, Annual Meeting at Greeley, Colo.

Oct. 10-11—Kentucky Library Association, Annual Meeting at Georgetown, Ky.

Oct. 9-12—South Dakota Library Association, Annual Meeting at Rapid City, S. D.

Oct. 14-16—Iowa Library Association, Annual Meeting at Des Moines, Iowa.

Oct. 16-18—Illinois Library Association, Annual Meeting at Urbana, Ill.

Oct. 17-18—Nebraska Library Association, Annual Meeting at Beatrice, Neb.

Oct. 17-19—Missouri Library Association will meet at Jefferson City, Mo.

Oct. 21-22—Southeastern Library Association, Special Meeting at Chapel Hill, N. C.

Oct. 22-25—Pennsylvania Library Association, Annual Meeting at Pocono Manor, Pocono Summit Station, Pa.

Oct. 23-25—Indiana Library Association, Annual Meeting at Gary, Ind.

Oct. 30-Nov. 2—Texas Library Association, Biennial Meeting at Waco, Tex.

Nov. 1-2—Virginia Library Association, Annual Meeting at Lynchburg, Va.

Nov. 7-8—Indiana Library Trustees Association will meet at Indianapolis, Ind.

Nov. 21-23—Mississippi Library Association, Annual Meeting at Jackson, Miss.

New and Useful Library Schemes

AT the suggestion of Nathan Van Patten, Director of the Stanford University Libraries, a new scheme of cooperation between the Stanford University Press and the Stanford University Libraries is being tried out and may prove useful to other libraries. Each new book printed will contain a slip like the one below, allowing the librarian to prepare her own catalog cards from the slip in whatever number she requires. Using this slip cataloging becomes a mere matter of typing and this service should be much appreciated by librarians. Mr. Van Patten points out that no other publisher is doing this at present.

Copy for the adequate cataloging of this book (including suggested L.C. and D.C. class-numbers and subject headings) prepared by the Catalog Division of the Stanford University Libraries, is printed below.

Martin, Charles Emanuel, 1892—

The politics of peace, by Charles E. Martin . . . Stanford University, Calif. Stanford University Press; London, H. Milford, Oxford University Press, 1929. xx, 458 p. 23^{cm}. [Stanford books in world politics; Graham H. Stuart, editor]
1. Peace. 2. World politics. I. Title.
JX1938
341.6

N. Y. L. A. Conference at Lake Placid

INTERESTING plans are afoot for the meeting of the New York Library Association at Lake Placid Club. The program as tentatively outlined is to include discussions of county libraries, adult education, school work in relation to public libraries, children's work and publicity.

Nineteen libraries have reserved space, and several have promised more than one exhibit, for the publicity contest. Prizes for the best exhibits are to be awarded by the Publicity Committee as follows: (1) to the library exhibit most effective for publicity purposes, and (2) to the best newspaper publicity. Paul M. Paine, librarian of the Syracuse Public Library, is chairman of this committee, if any library still wishes to enter the contest.

In order to have the advantage of the reduced fare to Lake Placid for which the association has made application, all who attend should buy one-way tickets when leaving home, and secure a certificate of identification at the same time from his local ticket agent. This certificate must be presented to Mildred E. Ross, treasurer of the association, who will have it validated.

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Book Club Selections

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BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB

Ultima Thule, by H. H. Richardson. W. W. Norton.

BOOK LEAGUE OF AMERICA
The Love of the Foolish Angel, by Helen Beauclerk. Cosmopolitan.

CATHOLIC BOOK CLUB
Red Silence, by Kathleen Norris. Doubleday, Doran.

DETECTIVE STORY CLUB
The Duke of York's Steps, by Henry Wade. Payson and Clarke.

LITERARY GUILD
The Tragic Era, by Claude G. Bowers. Houghton Mifflin.

RELIGIOUS BOOK CLUB
Man's Social Destiny in the Light by Science, by Charles A. Ellwood. Cokesbury.

* * *

Best Sellers

(from the Book Stores)

FICTION

Remarque. *All Quiet on the Western Front*. Little, Brown. \$2.

Lewis. *Dodsworth*. Harcourt, Brace. \$2.50.
Peterkin. *Scarlet Sister Mary*. Bobbs-Merrill. \$2.

Biggers. *The Black Camel*. Bobbs-Merrill. \$2.
Rosman. *Visitors to Hugo*. Minton, Balch. \$2.

Sedgwick. *Dark Hester*. Houghton Mifflin. \$2.50.

Tarkington. *Young Mrs. Greeley*. Doubleday, Doran. \$2.

Sabatini. *The Romantic Prince*. Houghton Mifflin. \$2.50.

Diver. *A Wild Bird*. Houghton Mifflin. \$2.50.
Rea. *Six Mrs. Greenes*. Harper. \$2.50.

NON-FICTION

Hackett. *Henry the Eighth*. Liveright. \$3.
Dimnet. *The Art of Thinking*. Simon & Schuster. \$2.50.

Lippmann. *A Preface to Morals*. Macmillan. \$2.50.

Ford. *Salt Water Taffy*. Putnam. \$2.50.
Durant. *The Mansions of Philosophy*. Simon & Schuster. \$5.

Lowell. *The Cradle of the Deep*. Simon & Schuster. \$3.

Sale. *The Specialist*. Specialist Pub. Co. \$1.
Ripley. *Believe It or Not*. Simon & Schuster. \$2.50.

Ellsberg. *On the Bottom*. Dodd, Mead. \$3.
Work. *Contract Bridge for All*. Winston. \$2.

Ten Outstanding Magazine Articles for September

Genius Loci, by Count Hermann Keyserling. *Atlantic.*

How Shall We Deal with Crime? by Joseph H. Proskauer. *Harper's.*

An Adventure in Old-Fangled Education, by Hamilton Holt. *Forum.*

The Size of Living Things, by Julian S. Huxley. *Atlantic.*

A Business Man's View of Russia, by Charles S. Muchic. *Harper's.*

The Unknown Washington, by John Corbin. *Scribner's.*

Conquering the Colorado, by Elwood Mead. *Review of Reviews.*

Prisons at the Breaking Point, by Winthrop D. Lane. *Survey.*

Why Americanize the Indian? by Mary Austin. *Forum.*

The White House Gang, by Earle Looker. *Good Housekeeping.*

These magazine articles are selected by a committee of nationally prominent librarians, Arthur E. Bostwick, Dorsey W. Hyde, and Edward F. Stevens. Supplied by courtesy of the Mayfair Agency.

An Erratum to Be Corrected

In the recently published book, *The Organization of Knowledge*, by Henry E. Bliss, on page 188, an important quotation from the eminent scientist, Wilhelm Ostwald, has an error in the line next before the last. The word "of" after "more" should have been deleted. It will be elided now from the unsold copies of the edition.

Wanted

THE Oregon State Agricultural College Library at Corvallis, Ore., is desirous of securing a copy of the following publication: Brunner. *Junior High School at Work*. (Teachers College, Contributions to Education, No. 177). Please notify them direct if you have a copy available.

Wanted

THE Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh, Pa., wishes volumes 1-23 of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Please quote prices when making offer.

Moby Dick Wanted

The Pomona College Library at Claremont, Cal., wishes to buy or borrow for research use Melville's *Moby Dick*, 1st English ed., London 1851, and 2nd American ed., N. Y. 1863.

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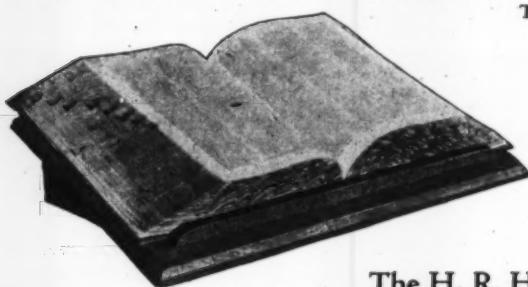
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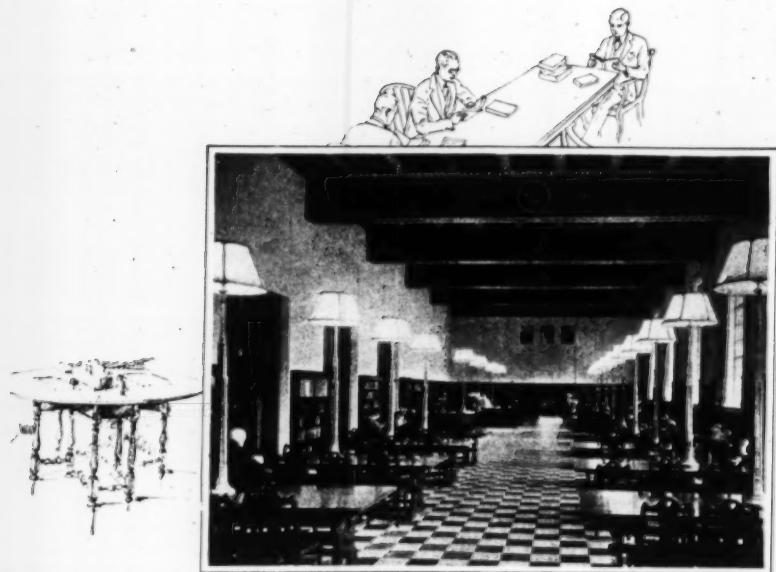
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